The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4909. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices by Ocean Telegraph to Last Evening.

Suppression of the Birmingham Riot.

Precautions Against Fenian Landings in Ireland.

A Collective Note to the Sultan with Reference to Crete.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Suppression of the Birmingham Riot.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 19—Evening.

The riot in Birmingham, which at first had a formidable appearance, was speedily suppressed by the action of the Government.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Hon. GATHORNE HARDY, the Home Secretary, announced that the disturbances in Birmingham had been ended, peace and order had been restored throughout the city, and the troops sent there were under orders to return to their former stations.

Precautions Against Fenians Landing in Ireland.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 19.

The English Government, warned by the landing effected by the squad of Fenians at Dungarvan, have stationed men-of-war in the Channel to guard against the repetition of similar attempts.

The Affairs of Fraser, Trenholm & Co.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 19—Evening.

The liabilities of the firm of FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co. have been ascertained to exceed their assets by nearly £1,000,000 sterling.

CANDIA.

A Collective Note to the Sultan—Suspension of Hostilities Urged.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, June 18.

A Collective Note from the French, Russian, Prussian and Italian Governments was presented to the Porte on Saturday last, urging a suspension of hostilities in the Island of Candia, and recommending that an inquiry be made into the grievances of the Cretans, to be conducted by a Joint Commission appointed by the Great Powers and the Sublime Porte.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 19—Noon.

Consols for money............................94⅜
United States Five-Twenty Bonds..............73
Illinois Central Railway Shares..............79
Erie Railway Shares..........................39¾

LONDON, Wednesday, June 19—2 P. M.

Consols for money, 94½.

United States Five-twenty Bonds have declined ⅛, and are now quoted at 72⅞.

Illinois Central Railway Shares, 79.

Erie Railway Shares have declined ¼, and the quotation now is 39½.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 19—Evening.

Consols closed at 94½ for money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds..............73¼
Illinois Central Railway shares..............79
Erie Railway shares..........................39½
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated shares 25¾.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, June 19—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77¾.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 19—Noon.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 37s. 9d.; California Wheat, 13s. 6d.; Oats, 3s. 7d.; Barley, 4s. 9d.; Peas, 37s.

Cotton firm; estimated sales to-day 8,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅞d.

Provisions unchanged. Pork, 75s. Beef, 130s. Lard, 50s. Bacon, 41s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Petroleum—Spirits, 7d.; Refined, 1s. 2d. Pot Ashes, 30s. Resin—Common, 7s.; fine, 12s. Spirits of Turpentine, 32s. Tallow, 44s. Cloverseed, 42s.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 19—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. Scotch Pig Iron, 54s. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Linseed Cakes, £9 15s. Linseed Oil, £42. Whale Oil, £34 10s.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 19—2 P. M.

The Cotton, Breadstuffs and Produce markets are without change.

In the Provision market Beef has advanced 2s. 6d., and is now quoted at 132s. 6d. Pork has declined 1s., and the price now is 74s. Other articles are without alteration.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 19—2 P. M.

No 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s. There are no changes to report in other articles.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 19—Evening.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn has declined 3d.; Mixed Western, 37s. 6d. ℔ quarter. California White Wheat steady at 13s. 6d. Barley, Oats and Peas unchanged.

COTTON—The Cotton market closed easier in tone, but prices are unchanged. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands.............................11⅝d.
Middling Orleans.............................11⅞d.

The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—The market for Provisions is generally quiet. Beef closed firm at the advance, and was last quoted at 132s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 50s. Bacon has advanced to 41s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut Middles. Pork dull at 74s. for Prime Eastern Mess.

PRODUCE—Tallow has declined to 43s. 9d. Petroleum steady at 7d. for Spirits; 1s. 2d. for Refined. Resin—Common Wilmington 7s., and fine American 12s. ℔ cwt. Spirits Turpentine 32s.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 19—Evening.

SUGAR steady at 25s. for No. 12, D. S.
IRON 54s. ℔ ton for Scotch pigs.
Other articles unchanged.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday June 19—2 P. M.

The steamship *City of London*, from New-York on the 8th inst., has arrived here, *en route* to Liverpool.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 19—2 P. M.

The bark *George Henry*, Capt. CANN, from Ardrossan May 10, for Boston, has put into Fayal, leaky.

BY STEAMSHIP TO JUNE 8.

The mails of the steamship *China* arrived at this City yesterday morning, bringing papers from London to the 8th inst., and from Paris to the 7th. The latter contain only very meagre references to the attempted assassination of the Czar ALEXANDER, which occurred on the 6th. The telegraphic accounts to the London Press are, however, very full.

THE ATTACK ON THE CZAR.

Statement of the British Officer who Arrested the Assassin.

Special Telegram to the London Herald.

PARIS, Friday, June 7.

Sergeant-Major JOHN LAVERTY, who was present at the attempted assassination of the Emperors, makes the following statement: He was in full dress, returning from the review, as the carriage containing the Emperor passed. He saluted, and, being in the front rank, was especially noticed by the Emperor NAPOLEON, who was nearest him. At the moment the Emperors were in line with him, about ten feet off, he felt a hand on his shoulder, and instantaneously a deafening report. Turning rapidly, he confronted a man with a revolver *minus* the barrel in his hand, whom he secured, the crowd rushing to the rescue, and the excitement being tremendous. The assassin was torn from his grasp, and shortly after taken charge of by the police.

There can be little doubt that the lives of the Emperors were saved by the blowing off of the barrel of the revolver, which was, perhaps, due to overloading. This explanation is rendered more probable by the fact that the Sergeant-Major received no injury, although the pistol was on his shoulder.

Other Details of the Attempt.

Special Telegram to the London Times.

PARIS, Thursday, June 6—Evening.

It is but too true that the splendor of this day's unexampled *fête* has been soiled by the hand of an assassin. I have yet been able to learn but few particulars, and as there are contradictory reports as to minor details I cannot quite warrant the accuracy of those I send. The two Emperors, coming back from the review, were in a carriage together when the shot was fired. The man who fired it was a Pole, and very well dressed. It was on a spot on the Paris side of the cascades that the event took place. The assassin, instead of being up a tree as the rumor ran was concealed behind the trunk of a tree, and it is said that while taking aim he supported his pistol on the shoulder of an English officer in uniform, who was walking on the road side close to the wood. At the noise of the shot there was great confusion. The Cent Gardes forming the escort galloped to the front, but naturally did not know what to do. The police agents about ran here, there, and everywhere, and were at first for arresting the English officer. Meanwhile they lost sight of the right man, who, had he not been laid hold of by four private individuals, might have escaped. He was speedily bound, hand and foot, placed in a carriage, and conveyed under escort to a police-office. The pistol, which appeared to have been loaded for some time, had burst in his hand, and wounded it badly. Whether or not it is true, as at first reported, that the Emperor of the French received a scratch from a bullet I cannot ascertain with certainty. But all the versions agree that a woman was severely wounded—not killed. Some say this woman was a lady of rank.

It is a most lamentable thing that this should have happened in the French capital; but it is a consolation to France to think, as in the case of ORSINI, the assassin was not a Frenchman.

All the crowned heads are at this moment assembled at the Russian Embassy, at the Rue de Grenelle, for Mme. DE BUDBERD's grand ball. In consequence of the sinister event of the day the police keep the public at a great distance from the hotel of the embassy, and all the avenues to it are strongly guarded. This justice must be done to the Emperor of the French, that he has neglected no precaution to preserve his guests from harm during their stay in Paris. An immense police force is in requisition every day to protect them wherever they go, and the most minute surveillance is maintained over all suspected persons.

Statement in the Corps Legislatif.

In the sitting of the Legislative Body, on the 7th, M. SCHNEIDER, the President, said:

"Yesterday, at a moment when our glorious army had just excited the admiration of the sovereigns assembled in Paris, an odious attempt at assassination was committed by a person of foreign origin. But Providence was watchful, and evil was powerless. [Cheers.] I shall interpret your sentiments and those of our noble and hospitable country—[prolonged cheers]—by proclaiming the profound indignation which this abominable attempt has excited in all our hearts—[cheers]—and by expressing on this occasion our sincere and respectful sympathy for the august guests of the Emperor and France." M. SCHNEIDER concluded his remarks amid renewed cheering, and cries of "Long live the Emperor."

Political Assassination—Its Perpetrators and their Motives.

From the London Times, June 8.

The crime which has cast a gloom over the visit of the Czar to Paris exhibits all the features of a type unhappily too familiar. The details are few and simple, but they tell their own tale. * * * The prisoner, on being questioned, stated that he was a native of Volhynia, by name BEREGOWSKI, that he had come from Belgium two days before for the purpose of assassinating the Czar, and that he had no accomplices.

There is nothing in the facts as hitherto disclosed to make us doubt the truth of this last assertion. The present age has witnessed many attempts upon the lives of eminent personages, but few have been distinctly traced, like that of ORSINI, to a conspiracy. It is generally some individual fanatic who becomes inspired with the idea of avenging the wrongs of a nation or nationality single-handed. Here the would-be assassin not only staked his own life on his desperate enterprise, but can scarcely have indulged any hope of escape in case of success. He must have deliberately resolved to execute the wild justice of patriotic revenge on a grand historical stage, and then to brave death. He cannot even have supposed, as it is possible WILKES BOOTH supposed, that his act would bring redress or benefit of any kind to his countrymen. The murder of the Czar in Paris by a Polish refugee would have been far more likely to provoke the Russians into a course of extermination against Poland than to aid the cause of Polish independence. The assassin's motive, if rational at all, must have been purely vindictive, and therefore not to be palliated by those specious but unsound arguments which have been urged in excuse of tyrannicide. It has never been maintained, so far as we are aware, that unjust rulers may be murdered as an example to others, or by way of retribution, but only that, in some imaginary contingency, they may be sacrificed to save the commonwealth. As it is, this detestable outrage, isolated though it may be, will have no insensible effect in quenching the sympathy still felt with Poland. It will be coupled with the reports of Poles being advised to leave Paris before the arrival of the Czar, and with his unfriendly reception in certain quarters of the city, and the result will be to create a certain prejudice in France against persons equally innocent and incapable of complicity with BEREGOWSKI. It will not be forgotten that private assassinations were committed during the last Polish insurrection by the express orders of the National Government, whose leading members thereby merited the death which they met on the scaffold in 1864. None but Russians, indeed, will justify the means employed even by the present Czar to crush the national spirit of Poland, yet none but Poles will fail to recognize the benevolent intentions which that spirit rendered ineffective. Not only by the grand series of measures for the abolition of serfdom, but also by his personal character and by his whole policy, except toward Poland, the Emperor ALEXANDER has earned the respect of Europe, and his death would under any circumstances have awakened profound regret in every civilized nation. The consequences of his being struck down by the hand of a Pole while under the protection of the French Emperor are beyond conjecture. We may be sure, however, that so impious an appeal to the conscience of mankind will be repelled with universal horror, and would, if successful, have attached an indelible stigma to the very name of Poland.

Much has been said and written of late on the comparative enormity of political assassination and ordinary murder from an ethical point of view. Such comparisons appear to us highly unprofitable, not to say mischievous. Tried by any standard which it is possible for human justice to apply, the offence of this Polish mechanic involves the very highest degree of guilt. It is only by assuming the functions of Providence, and affecting to search the heart of the criminal, that we can arrive at any other conclusion. Even then we must adopt a very arbitrary and imperfect criterion of wickedness before we can draw a distinction in favor of murders committed in pursuance of public objects. Selfishness is not the only vice, nor is a readiness to die after satiating the instinct of vengeance by any means peculiar to tyrannicide. Most passions, though selfish in their origin, overpower self-regard when they become dominant; and it is common enough for vulgar murderers to attempt suicide afterwards. The important question really is whether it is for the interest of society to visit miscreants like BEREGOWSKI with the same condign punishment and the same infamy as miscreants like PALMER or MRS. MANNING. We reply, without hesitation, that it is not only for the interest of society, but essential to its very existence, that political motives should not be admitted even in theory as extenuating circumstances in case of murder. There is absolutely no limit to such a principle, if once introduced. The liability to be suddenly cut off by the hand of some enthusiast, who has received no personal injury, is already an appreciable set-off to the attractions of sovereignty. It is not every one who would have undertaken the office of President after the murder of Mr. LINCOLN, nor every one who would care to retain the Imperial throne at the same personal risk as the Emperor NAPOLEON. But there is another side to this consideration. Reason leads us to expect, and history shows, that violence begets violence, and that fear is the mother of cruelty. All Governments, whether despotic, oligarchical, or democratic, will defend themselves without scruple against assassination, and the reaction which followed the murder of Rossi at Rome is but one example of the irreparable evil which may thus be wrought. Even CROMWELL declared that, although he detested assassination and would never be the first to sanction it, yet if an unsuccessful attempt was made on his own life by one of the King's party, "he would make an assassinating war of it and destroy the whole family." The modern revolutionary party on the Continent are suspected, if not of propagating, at least of tolerating doctrines on this point which, if carried into practice, would reduce Europe to the same state of anarchy as Mexico. There could not be a more opportune moment than the present for the emphatic repudiation of such doctrines by all who have any influence in their councils.

The Congregation of Sovereigns at Paris—Why the Pope Was Not There.

From the Paris Univers.

There is one Sovereign who will not come. He is poor, he has no armaments, and he does not even know how many days he may be left in possession of his throne. But his crown nothing can strip him of, and that crown he will transmit to his successor. He is humble; but no human power can force him to bend. He says to 200 millions of men, "This is what you are to believe," and 200 millions of men believe; for, whatever may happen, there never will be wanting on the earth men to testify to his truth, and to seal that testimony with their blood were it to be drawn from them drop by drop. If that King came, and traveled by slow stages, he would see, from one end of France to the other, multitudes on their knees as he passed along, the people strewing the ground with their garments as a carpet for him, and the Empress of the French throwing before him her Imperial mantle. What would happen in the world had this King been called to the Councils of the Sovereigns, and had he deigned to appear there; and if things took such a turn that he could go back to his city, where he has no need of barracks or of boulevards, nor any of the engines with which European civilization dishonors its splendor? We are not prophets, nor the sons of prophets; but we do not hesitate to affirm that, were the counsels of that King listened to, something more clear and more certain than the Articles of the London Conference would issue from them to reassure mankind. There would then be no such urgency to reduce the *minimum* of the soldier's height, nor to urge on armorers to their work. The house of Rothschild would not venture to lend money even to the King of Italy, and Poland would cover in joyous purple her mutilated form, before which the impudence of the modern world is constrained to cast down its eyes.

The Czar and the Actress.

The Paris *Entr'acte* of June 5 relates the following:

"At the termination of the races at Longchamps, on Sunday, at the moment in which the Emperors NAPOLEON and ALEXANDER and the Russian Princes were about to retire, a lady, accompanied by two charming young girls, was standing near the Imperial pavilion. As their Majesties and the Princes left the stand, and were passing along the double line of spectators to reach their carriage, the Emperor ALEXANDER suddenly went up to the lady, who was placed in a good position to see and be seen, and addressing her in a most gracious manner, said, 'It is you, Mme. NAPTAL-ARNAULT (formerly Mdlle. PLESSY?) I am delighted to see you,' and then remarking the two young girls who accompanied the actress whose name we have just mentioned, added. 'Those are your sisters?' 'No, Sire,' replied Mme. ARNAULT, blushing with pleased emotion, 'They are my daughters.' Prince WLADIMIR also approached the French artist, whose talent and personal qualities placed her so high in the distinguished society of St. Petersburgh, and after having expressed his pleasure at meeting her in France, asked permission to pay her a visit. This little incident excited the greatest curiosity among the persons who witnessed it, and Mme. ARNAULT was afterward the object of general attention and pressed with questions."

FRANCE AND MEXICO.

Napoleon and Maximilian—Humiliating Role of the French Government.

The fate of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN is a subject of as much comment as the Royal and Imperial visits. Some of the papers discuss the topic with great bitterness, not indeed that they have any great partiality for MAXIMILIAN, but that they feel that were his life to be sacrificed, such a climax to the Mexican expedition would be very discreditable to France. The *Gazette de France*, of June 4, says:

"The noise and excitement of the *fetes* offered to the King of the Belgians and the Czar cannot make us forget the sad position of MAXIMILIAN in Mexico. At the very moment when we are asking what has become of him, a homicidal ball, has, perhaps, terminated the unhappy adventure in which this Austrian Prince has been engaged, for no hope can be based in the clemency or even justice of the man who is named JUAREZ. We must not forget what he has been; no judgment of him is too severe. JUAREZ is not the chief of a Republic, but the chief of a band. He has broken all the laws and duties which belong to men placed at the head of governments. JUAREZ has had one chance which his equals had not—he has been supported by the United States, which have made him an instrument of their policy. This circumstance alone has gained him his present position. As for us we cannot but regret that our expedition has not served to rid Mexico of this dangerous man, for his apparent victories against the French policy will become very injurious for our *prestige* and for the protection of our countrymen. It seems to us inexplicable that not one of our Generals has been able to force the retreat of JUAREZ. We can understand that the expedition, undertaken as it was, has not been successful; the French Government alone indulged in illusions respecting this unfortunate enterprise; but that we have not had the satisfaction of taking JUAREZ prisoner, and to drive this insolent adventurer from the scene of war and politics, is to us incomprehensible. His capture, apparently easy, would have been a consolation for the *amour propre* of France. JUAREZ entering Mexico triumphant; JUAREZ having had the Emperor MAXIMILIAN assassinated—for execution in such a case would be assassination; JUAREZ reigning, after having made prisoner the Prince of our choice, conducted by our very selves to the Mexican shore, is a mournful situation, the gravity and consequences of which it is impossible to dissimulate."

The *Gazette* then proceeds to rebuke the semi-official prints for the serenely philosophical indifference in which they view the abandonment of Mexico, and the consequent fate of MAXIMILLIAN. The *Gazette* continues:

"The news of the taking of Queretaro, and of the order for the execution of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN, makes us remember the *rôle* we have played in his adventure; the same as the presence of the Czar at Paris brings to memory our defeat in the bloody repression of Poland; and, finally, as the presence of the King of Prussia causes us to recollect that we were unable to buy Luxemburg, and that Prussia has profited of that incident to make known, by Europe united in conference, the creation of a German Empire at our doors. Poor MAXIMILLIAN! poor Poles! poor Hanoverians! poor Danes! It is, indeed, difficult for France to rejoice while the remembrance of your misfortunes is so great in her mind. And France does not easily forget the unfortunates whom she has been powerless to defend."

ITALY.

The Great Ecclesiastical Gathering at Rome.

A letter of the 30th of May from Rome says that the priests continued to arrive. They are determined to be in good time for a celebration which will occur only on one of the very last days of this month. A great number of high church dignitaries are expected. The Archbishop of Tolosa has written to have a convent prepared for his accommodation and for that of eighty priests, who are to compose his suite. Such an enormous retinue is not unprecedented. In 1862 the Bishop of Moulins arrived in Rome with a train of sixty-five ecclesiastics. The letter says:

"For the centenary of St. Peter Rome will be full of priests, but it is thought few laymen will come. Meanwhile, great preparations are making. This morning the Municipal Council met to decide what should be done to celebrate the day. It voted 50,000f., which will not go very far. The festival will be almost exclusively ecclesiastical. There will be an extraordinary illumination of the basilica of the Vatican on the 29th, and one of the basilica of St. Paul for the 30th. There are not enough lustres in all Rome, and they have been sent for from Naples and Florence, so you may judge that it is intended to do something magnificent in the way of illumination in those two churches. The Pope is much pleased; it is his delight to see many bishops arrive, and to get up a fine procession with a string of mitred heads. He spends a great deal, and does not know what economy is. This prodigality does not please the Cardinals, but who would dare to tell the Pontiff that he must spend less? PIUS IX. only does like all other Popes; he thinks of the time present, and leaves it to his successors to take care of the future. Under his pontificate the Roman Government has incurred 500,000,000 of debt. This is pretty well for a small State. But millions are expected from the bishops who are to arrive; it seems thought they will all come with heavy chests of gold. Such hopes are very much exaggerated."

Tragic Death of an Austrian Archduchess.

The Archduchess MATILDA, the intended wife of Prince HUMBERT, of Italy, a Princess, in her 19th year, by all accounts endowed with rare gifts of person, mind and heart, died in Vienna on the morning of June 6. She inadvertently trod on a lucifer match, which was lying at her feet on the floor, as she leaned out at the window talking to one of her relatives. Her Summer dress was in a blaze before she was aware of it, and before any one could run to her rescue she sank to the ground in an agony of pain from which only death released her. The lady was the affianced bride of Prince HUMBERT, the heir of the throne of Italy. Prince HUMBERT was enjoying the festivities of Paris when the news of the accident to the Archduchess reached him, and he immediately left, it is supposed, for Vienna.

TURKEY.

The Approaching Visit of the Sultan to Western Europe.

Constantinople journals of May 29 have come to hand. The great subject of conversation in the Turkish capital was the approaching visit of the Sultan to Western Europe. The *Levant Herald* writes:

"The preparations for the voyage have been vigorously pushed on. The Sultanieh has been redecorated, and a large throne, or chair of state, erected in her chief saloon—for what particular purpose we have not heard. Telegraphic orders have also been sent to the Provinces recalling 20 picked members of the recently disbanded *silah-shouren*, (noble guard,) who are to form His Majesty's personal escort. The flotilla in attendance on the Imperial yacht will consist of the iron-clad frigate *Sultan Mahmoud* and a screw line-of-battle ship, under the command of RASSIN PASHA. Outside the Dardanelles the Sultanieh will be met by the French squadron of the Levant, which will escort His Majesty to Toulon—not Marseilles, as was at first stated. It is probable that Lord CLARENCE PAGET and the Mediterranean fleet will also join in this compliment. It has, we learn, been intimated to FUAD PASHA that His Majesty will, in Paris, receive an autograph invitation from the Queen to visit London, and as this will be accepted, it is understood that his stay in each capital will be limited to ten days. The precise time of His Majesty's departure has not yet been announced—both day and hour, indeed, will depend on the fiat of the chief astrologer—but Porte rumor fixes the 10th proximo. Though M. BOUREE intimated that as His Majesty is to be the personal guest of the Emperor no present of any kind will be accepted at the Tuileries, the Sultan is reported to have answered that '*Ali-Osman devlet sallanati kadim*' (the munificent grandeur of the Ottoman Government is perpetual;) and accordingly a solid gold model of the Imperial kiosk at the Sweet Waters of Europe, with the surrounding trees in green enamel, and the river flowing past in brilliants, is being prepared as a *cadeau* for the Empress. The value of the river and of the *toura*, which is to surmount the entrance to the little building in rubies, will, it is stated, be £60,000."

MEXICO.

Trial of Maximilian and the Imperial Officers—Indignation of the Populace—Insubordination in the Republican Army—Hostages Seized by Marquez in the City of Mexico.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Monday, June 3.

MAXIMILIAN's trial was to have been resumed to-morrow, but his counsel not having arrived, will be again postponed. MIRAMON's relatives, who are in this city, have secured counsel on his behalf. MEJIA on being asked who he would name for his defence, replied Gen. ESCOBEDO, whose life he had once saved when MARQUEZ had him prisoner, and wanted to shoot him. ESCOBEDO, however, refused to act. The probabilities grow greater that the trials will be postponed on one pretext or another until after the fall of Mexico and Vera Cruz, and the arrival of the American Minister.

Meanwhile, to allay the popular excitement, and satisfy the army, who are clamorous for MAXIMILIAN's blood, circumstantial accounts of his execution are constantly circulated. Bogus proclamations, purporting to be signed by him, are issued here in the very seat of the Government, and passed off as genuine, and every device is resorted to to bring the fallen Emperor in contempt.

Fifty of the leading ladies of San Luis Potosi have had an interview with JUAREZ to ask for MAXIMILIAN's life. The President replied that the matter had not yet come before him for disposition; when it did come, he would bear in mind their request.

The growing insubordination of the military chieftains to the Central Government causes uneasiness here. Deserters forming into bands of robbers render the roads around San Luis very unsafe.

From the City of Mexico comes the news that MARQUEZ has put the wife of Minister IGLESIDE, one of President JUAREZ's Cabinet, and the wife of the Liberal Governor of the State, in prison, and threatened to shoot them with some fifty other Liberal families, whom he holds under arrest, unless MAXIMILIAN is given up. MARQUEZ may have done this to save his own life; he is not the man to lift a little finger in behalf of any one else.

Up to this date, (June 3,) the seige was going on, DIAZ aiming to reduce the city in the same manner as Queretaro. Nearly all of ESCOBEDO's army, and the whole of CORONA's, with the exception of 3,000 cavalry, sent to the State of Jalisco to bring LAZARDO to terms, have reinforced DIAZ, who could any day carry the Capital by assault if he chose.

The Liberal Press on the Situation of Affairs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 19.

A newspaper published at Gaudaloupe concludes an article on Europe as follows:

"Heretofore she threatened us; now she implores us. Before she looked upon us with contempt; now she is on her knees before us. The heads of MAXIMILIAN and his Generals are imperiously demanded by the Mexican nation."

The Mexican Press congratulate themselves that no European Power will hereafter be able to coerce them either into paying debts or in any other way.

So far the Liberal Press say nothing about the United States.

SANTA ANNA.

Another Strange Story Concerning Him—Report of His Capture by the Mexican Liberals—He is Tried and Condemned to Death.

The steamship *Virginia* arrived at Havana just previous to the sailing of the steamship *Eagle* from that port. She brought the following startling intelligence respecting the movements and fate of Gen. SANTA ANNA, who, it will be remembered, left this City about five weeks ago in the *Virginia*, for Vera Cruz, ostensibly for the purpose of placing himself at the head of a revolutionary party in Mexico.

The General was landed at Vera Cruz on the 4th inst., but was immediately compelled to reëmbark. The *Virginia* then left for the port of Sisal, but on arriving there was surrounded and attacked by Liberal gunboats. Gen. SANTA ANNA was forcibly removed from the ship by the Liberals, and taken on shore. He was there subjected to a summary trial before a court-martial, and was sentenced to be hanged on the 8th inst.

No further particulars of these extraordinary proceedings have been received, but the foregoing report came through the usual channels of intelligence.

HAVANA.

Salnave Proclaimed President of Hayti.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 15.

The Spanish steamer *Pelayo*, from St. Thomas and Porto Rico, arrived here on the 13th, and brought the following advices:

HAYTI, Saturday, May 4.

In the place of Gen. SAGET, Gen. SALNAVE has been made President, by proclamation, very much against his liking, as he had peremptorily refused to hold the reins of government. Nevertheless he was persuaded at last to agree to fill the office *pro tem.*

It seems that the Provisional Secretaries were guilty of glaring acts of dishonesty in the fulfillment of the act passed to destroy some currency declared worthless for circulation. They retained about $30,000, whereupon SALNAVE threatened to have them bayoneted. This action called forth the admiration of the people. Large crowds collected on the City Hall Park, and by acclamation conferred upon him the Protectorate of the Republic, in the hope of his final acceptance of the Presidency.

SALNAVE shares the cares of office with CHEVALIER and SAGET.

The Constitution is to be revised and amended previous to holding a Presidential election.

The President *pro tem.* was very popular, and at last accounts the country was quiet.

Court-Martial of Major McKay at Belize.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Friday, May 24.

A court-martial was to meet at Belize, British Honduras, for the trial of Major McKAY, charged with being responsible for the disturbances which occurred there a few months since, and for the damages caused by the Indians.

Law and order prevailed there through the prompt arrival of a strong force from Jamaica.

The Revolution in Aragua Subdued—American Emigrants at Guaymas.

VENEZUELA, Friday, May 24.

According to telegraphic dispatches received by the President, the revolutionary movement in Aaraguay, led by ARANA had been completely subdued without bloodshed, as no time was lost in dispersing the malcontents.

On the 23d Gen. GILL had taken the reins of government.

Gen. FALCON had left for Coro to join his family.

Congress had authorized the Executive to contract for an extraordinary loan; also to regulate the revenue, lower contributions, declare ports of entry and suppress officers not absolutely needed.

The public peace had been secured in Guaymas.

Dr. PRIOR had arrived there in the American schooner *United States*, from Wilmington, N. C., with emigrants, to be followed by two more vessels.

They were about commencing to build a new road from Bolivar to Nueva Providencia.

The Upata mines were yielding handsomely; a few miners had reached Bolivar with 100 pounds of gold dust.

Rumors circulated at Caraccas that great discoveries of gold had been made, and the reports had been made the subject of discussion by Congress. It was said that there were parties possessed of the secret, who demanded a privilege for working and developing its resources.

Loss of an American Captain at Porto Rico.

PORTO RICO, Saturday, May 25.

The American brig *Chattanooga* left yesterday for Baltimore. The wind was blowing very high and the sea was rough. Capt. FRY was knocked overboard by a flap of the mainsail, and though every effort was made to rescue him by his son, first mate of the vessel, and all on board, he sank, never to appear again. The vessel put back to port, commanded by the Captain's son.

Jamaica advices of the 24th of May complain of the great lack of rain, only partial showers having fallen throughout the island, in many localities not enough to start vegetation. The greatest scarcity of moisture was felt in the towns of St. Andrews, St. Davids, St. Catherine, St. Dorothy and Vere. Sugar crops were drawing to a close, and the returns will be less than the lowest estimates made. There were, however, hopes of an abundant coffee crop.

Sailed on the 23d, British brig *Gondolier*, CRANE, New-York, *via* Old Harbor; British steamer *Colombian*, BAKER, Liverpool, *via* Port-au-Prince.

In port, schooner *Rebecca*, brig *Cardigan*, ship *Fair Wind*, brig *Marian*, brig *Monarch*.

The Slave Trade with Cuba—Tricks of Smugglers—Markets.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 15.

On dit, that through the representation of the American and British Consuls, the Captain-General was induced to publish the recent order concerning the slave trade. Though there are parties who hint at other motives, the Government's sincerity meets with many supporters.

No slave-trader now can obtain by law over $500 for each slave. Should this course be strictly adhered to it would prove a great check to speculations.

For the abolished passport has been substituted a municipal certificate, which every individual must must now have to prove his identity.

The right to set up public auction rooms is free to everybody now, and this is to be turned to account by inveterate smugglers, by declaring imported goods in a damaged condition, which will save half the duties, the original owners of the goods bidding them off at any price, however low.

Monetary affairs are improving; many transactions in stocks are recorded during the week, apart from the lively demand for discount at the banks.

The sugar market is very firm and active, with an upward tendency, at 7⅞@8 rs. arrobe for No. 12.

Arrived this morning, French steamer *Darien*, from New-Orleans; British schooner *Trojan*, from St. John. Sailed, British brig *Annie*, for Boston.

Destruction of the Variety Theatre in Philadelphia—Several Persons Supposed to be Killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 19.

The American Variety Theatre, on Walnut-street, above Eighth, under the management of Mr. FOX, was destroyed by fire to-night, with much of the surrounding property. The fire commenced in the stable at the rear of the theatre. The alarm soon communicated to the audience, which, fortunately, was not large, and succeeded in escaping, though many were bruised in the rush to the front doors. In a short time the whole interior was in a blaze. It is believed that all the performers escaped, though it is rumored that FATTIE STEWART, one of the proprietors, is missing.

Several buildings on Samson-street, at the rear, are damaged by water and fire, but those on Walnut-street escaped through the efforts of the firemen.

About 10:30 the front wall of the building fell with an awful crash. About half a dozen persons were carried away injured, but it cannot be ascertained how many were crushed to death beneath the ruins, to remove which will take several hours.

Soon after the fire commenced the alarm was given to the Walnut-street Theatre, corner of Ninth-street, and the audience was dismissed without accident.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 19.

The following is a list of those who were killed at the fire:

CALEB PRETT, of Washington Engine.
JOHN EARNEST, of Franklin Engine.
JAMES DODY, of Hibernia Engine.
A newsboy and a fireman named MCLAUGHLIN.

The following is a list of the injured:

JOHN LUTZ, in the head; AMOS JONES, in the legs; PETER KELLY, in the back; MATTHEW FERRY, SAM'L JAGGERS, leg broken; JOSEPH BECK, in the head; GEORGE LYLE, DENNIS KELLEY, arm broken. A man wearing the equipment of Columbia Hose Company has been found dead, but his face is so disfigured that he cannot be recognized. Other bodies are believed to be under the ruins.

Nominations Made by the Ohio Republican State Convention—Platform Adopted.

COLUMBUS, O., Wednesday, June 19.

The following are the nominations made by the Republican Convention held here to-day:

Governor—R. B. HAYES, of Hamilton County.
Lieutenant-Governor—Samuel Halloway, of Franklin County.
Judge of Supreme Court—John Welch, of Athens County.
Auditor of State—James H. Goodman, of Marion County.
Treasurer of the State—Sidney L. Warner, of Lorain County.
Attorney-General—William H. West, of Logan County.
Comptroller of Treasury—Moses R. Broiley, of Fulton County.
Member of Board of Public Works—Philip Herseing, of Auglaise County.

All but the first two are the present incumbents.

The following platform was adopted:

The Republican Union Party of Ohio in Convention assembled declare:

1. That one of the great lessons of the war is that the American people are a nation, and not merely a confederacy of sovereign and independent States.

2. That an existence as a nation is based on the great principles announced in the Declaration of Independence, and vindicated by the Proclamation of Emancipation, the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery, and the spirit of republican democracy and justice which underlies the reconstruction policy of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, and which we hereby fully indorse, and which we demand shall be carried into complete effect by every needful act of additional legislation.

3. That while we will always cherish and defend the American system of local and municipal self-government for local purposes and a national government for national purposes, and while we are unalterably opposed to all attempts at centralization and consolidation of power anywhere, we hold that liberty and human rights constitute our great national boon, which local or State organizations must not be allowed to abridge or take away.

4. That imbued with the spirit of true democracy, and believing that the powers necessary for the purpose of attaining the ends of government, ought not to be restricted to a privileged class, but should be vested in the whole people, without unjust or odious distinctions or qualifications not equally attainable by all, and further believing that these sentiments are in strict accordance with the spirit, and tendency of modern civilization, we place ourselves on the simple and broad platform of impartial manhood suffrage as embodied in the proposed amendment to the State Constitution, appealing to, and confiding in the intelligence, justice and patriotism of the people of Ohio to approve it at the ballot-box.

5. That the American people owe a debt of lasting gratitude to the brave soldiers and sailors who, in the late struggle for our national existence, so nobly fought for our liberties, and for privations, sufferings and sacrifices which they endured. The loyal men of Ohio hereby pledge to them, and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in defence of the nation, our sympathies and substantial support.

6. That we approve and indorse the military administration of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN; in Louisiana and Texas, and pledge him and the military commanders in the several Military Districts of the South the cordial support of the Union men of the State in their efforts to protect the loyal people of the late rebel States and to secure the organization of loyal and constitutional governments in the said States.

7. That we fully indorse and approve of the administration of our present Governor, J. D. COX, and extend to him our hearty thanks for the faithful and able manner in which he has discharged his official duties, and sustained the name and honor of our noble State.

Chief-Justice of Nebraska Appointed—Indian Troubles.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 19.

Omaha dispatches say that the Governor has appointed O. P. MASON, Chief-Justice of Nebraska, *vice* Judge LITTLE, deceased.

Mr. REED, Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad, just arrived from the North Platte, says that work on the road will have to be abandoned, unless more protection is furnished against the outrages of the Indians.

Gen. SHERMAN is at the North Platte.

TRIAL OF SURRATT.

The Prisoner in Washington on the Night of the Assassination.

His Flight to Canada Traced by Way of New-York and St. Albans.

Mrs. Surratt Offered $1,000 for the Murder of the President.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 19.

The prosecution made considerable progress in the Surratt trial to-day. The conductor of the train which took SURRATT from Burlington to St. Albans on the 10th of April, 1865, and the watchman at the St. Albans depot who found a handkerchief marked with his name, were severally examined as to these facts. This is new evidence entirely, it not having been introduced on the assassination trial. Sergt. COOPER, the companion of Sergt. DYE on the night of the murder, also testified to the fact of being asked by a woman, in the window of Mrs. SURRATT's house on the same night, what was going on downtown. To which they replied that the President was murdered. He described the woman as resembling Mrs. SURRATT. JOHN T. TIBBITT swore to having heard Mrs. SURRATT say that she would give anybody $1,000 who would kill Mr. LINCOLN. The keeper of the restaurant under Ford's Theatre testified to having walked from the Theatre to Willard's on the afternoon of the 14th of April in company with ATZERODT, and that they there met two men with whom ATZERODT entered into conversation. One of these men he now identified as SURRATT. The prosecution evince an earnest desire to conclude the trial as rapidly as possible, but if the conduct of the defence for the past three days in making objections to the question of the prosecution is any criterion for the future, the case will run for weeks. While every one expects that they will do their best for their client no one will justify them in making fussy and puerile objections to the quick, prompt questioning of PIERREPONT, which only betray on their part a fear that their case is deplorably weak, and that it needs bolstering by unusual means. When they take the prosecution's witnesses PIERREPONT gives them "rope" with little or no interruption.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 19.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court before Judge Fisher. The Court-room was, as usual, crowded. For the first time since the trial commenced a few ladies occupied seats within the bar as spectators. The prisoner was brought into Court at 10 o'clock, when the Court was immediately opened.

Judge Fisher said that on Monday a question was raised requesting the Court to order the prosecution to disclose to the defence the names of their witnesses. He had reflected upon this subject, and could find no authority that would allow him to make such order. The matter was to a great extent within the discretion of the Court, but it appeared to him that to pursue the course asked by the defence, would be taking the management of the case from the prosecution, and would, by disclosing the names of the witnesses, prejudice their case. He could see no reason why the order should be granted, but he could not see of any why it should not. Judge Fisher also declared adversely upon the application made by the counsel for the defence that they be allowed to recall the witness Reed, for cross-examination, after another witness not now here shall have arrived. The Court said at the same time that counsel could cross-examine any witness at length and go over every word of his examination in chief, and to permit witnesses to be called for cross-examination might have the effect to lengthen the trial without much good really being effected.

The examination of witnesses was then resumed.

Mr. Carroll Hobart was sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Witness is conductor of a train on the Vermont Central Railroad; witness runs from White River Junction to St. Albans, on the direct line from Boston to Montreal; White River Junction is one hundred and three miles from Burlington; the Vermont Central Road and the Canada, and Vermont and Canada Roads unite at Essex Junction; at Essex Junction the train which witness runs takes the passengers from Burlington to St. Albans; between April 10, 1865, and April 20, 1865, witness was conductor on this road; witness got the passengers from the first trip of the boat up the lake in April; witness does not think it was stormy on that occasion; witness' train left White River Junction at fifty-five minutes past eleven P. M., and went directly to St. Albans.

Prisoner was asked to stand up.

Will you now tell what happened that morning? A.—I got to Essex Junction at 5 o'clock Tuesday morning with passengers from Burlington on the boats of Lake Champlain. As I went through the train between the passenger car and the sleeping car, I found two men on the platform of the passenger car; I asked the men for their tickets or their money, and they said they had no money, that they had been unfortunate; one of the men was tall and had on a close-fitting skull cap, short coat and a scarf over his collar and starch on his vest; the other man was a short, thick-set, sandy-complexioned man, with whiskers around his face; he was a rough-looking man; can't state how he was dressed; he wore a slouched hat; I spoke with the tall man; I told him to come in the car, and he came in and said they had been unfortunate; that three of them had been to New-York at work and had got some money, and the third had got up at night and took all the money, leaving them destitute. They said they were anxious to get to Canada. I told them I could not carry them through, and that I would leave them at Milton, the next station. At the next station I forgot them, and in passing through the car I saw them again, and they said they must get to Franklin. Franklin is fourteen miles northwest of St. Albans, and four miles from the Canada line. They said they would go on foot to Franklin. The tall man did all the talking. In the beginning of the talk the tall man would imitate broken English, as though he was a Canadian, but when he became animated he spoke very fair English. The tall man's hands were white and delicate, and were not at all like a laboring man's hands. At St. Albans, Mr. Locklin was standing in the depot, and I said to Mr. Locklin, "I think those men have beat me." The men did not hear this. They then went out into the street, and I do not recollect seeing them afterward. The train from St. Albans would arrive at Montreal at 9:30 P. M.

Q.—Have you seen any one in the Court-House who looks like the tall man you spoke of? A.—The man who stood up (the prisoner) looks very much like him in build and appearance; he wore a skull cap and moustache but no whiskers; I cannot tell from his face, but he looks very much like him in general appearance.

Mr. Pierrepont asked witness about the handkerchief found at St. Albans, but it was objected to by Mr. Bradley and the question was withdrawn.

It was here agreed between counsel that any time table duly certified of any route between Washington and Canada should be put in evidence without objection.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—Witness was not sure of the date of the first trip of the steamer in April, 1865; it was on a Tuesday, but witness does not recollect the date; witness runs from St. Albans to Rouse's Point every alternate morning; passengers from Montreal go first to Rouse's Point; at Rouse's Point there are two trains—one running to Ogdensburgh and the other to Montreal, arriving at the latter place at 9:45; the train arriving at Montreal at 5 o'clock, from Montreal leaves at 3 o'clock; the train for New-York, *viâ* Albany, leaves Essex Junction at 3 P. M.; at White River Junction the trains leave for New-York, *via* Springfield, at 1:10; the train leaving Montreal at 3 P. M. arrives at White River at 1:10 A. M.; witness does not recollect that the tall man referred to had a beard; the tall man did not look particularly fair; he looked rusty and as though he had been without sleep; at that time the passengers from Troy and Albany on the morning train did not lie over at Rutland.

By Mr. Pierrepont—In the beginning of navigation the boats were irregular, and the time referred to above was upon the arrival of the first boat that season.

Mr. Charles H. Blinn was next sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont.

Witness is clerk in the Weldon House, at St. Albans, Vt.; between April 10 and 15 was employed as night watchman at the depot of the Vermont Central Railroad at Burlington; the first trip made that season, by the boat, was April 17; it was four hours late; it arrived at twelve o'clock midnight; was on watch in the depot that night; two men came in the depot that night, one tall and the other short, and asked to stay there until the train left for Montreal at four A. M.; the boat was from Whitehall, with passengers from New-York; the tall man asked to sleep in the depot; he did so, and I called him at four o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, April 18; after the man went out I picked up something where the tall man was sleeping. (A white cambric handkerchief was shown and examined.) Witness recognized the handkerchief as the one he picked up where the tall man was lying. (The handkerchief bears the name J. H. Surratt.) That name was on the handkerchief when it was picked up; after I picked up the handkerchief I discovered the name, and then showed it to the Agent of the Railroad Company; I do not know that the Agent communicated the fact to St. Albans; never saw the two men afterward.

No cross-examination.

Mr. Scipian Grillo was next called and examined by Mr. Pierrepont. Was living near the Navy-yard in 1865; kept a restaurant in Ford's Theatre; knew J. W. Booth by sight; knew Booth five or six years before; knew David Herold and Atzerott; saw Herold at five o'clock on the day of the assassination; saw Atzerott about ten minutes after that: Herold and witness were together and saw Atzerott at the Kirkwood House; I was coming down Tenth-street and he (Herold) met me and asked me if I saw J. W. Booth; I said I did, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the Theatre; had also seen Booth at four o'clock, on horseback; he rode a small gray horse; then Herold said, "You know Gen. Lee is in town;" I replied I had not heard it; Herold said, "Yes, he is at Willard's, and if you will walk with me, will see something about it;" as we were passing Kirkwood's, Atzerott was sitting on the steps and Herold stopped to speak to him; Herold and witness then walked up to Willard's, and Herold talked to two young men there; witness could not hear the conversation, but when Herold parted with the two young men he said, "You will be there to-night;" he then walked toward Grover's Theatre, and I noticed that Herold walked lame; when near the theatre Herold pulled at his pants and I saw a long dagger handle protruding from his boot leg; I asked him what he was going to do with that; he said he was going to the country that night and such things were handy there.

Question—Do you see any one in the Court who looks like the man to whom Herold said, "Will you be there to-night?" Witness answered by pointing out the prisoner. He looked very much like the man, but witness could not see whether he was the same man or not. He wore no beard, but had a slight moustache.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—Witness is acquainted with Mr. Gifford and Mr. Hess, who were at Ford's Theatre; did not see either of them in front of the theatre that night; does not recollect whether any soldiers were sitting in front of the theatre; there was a great crowd there; was in the restaurant when the President was shot; the clock at the theatre is in the centre of the passage-way opposite the door.

The Court took a recess.

Upon the reassembling of the Court, *John F. Lippett* was sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington.

Witness resided in Prince George's County, Md., but is now residing here; is a blacksmith by trade; came to Washington Dec. 10, 1866; was a member of the First District of Columbia Cavalry in 1863, or a part of the year; was a mail carrier from Washington to Charlotte Hall; know John H. Surratt; have known him for the last ten or eleven years; have seen him frequently in that time; knew his mother also; have seen the mother and son together; have heard them conversing together but very little; John had very little to say to me, but I have heard Mrs. Surratt say—

The witness was interrupted by Mr. Bradley, who wanted to know to what point this evidence tended.

Mr. Carrington said they purposed to give a conversation between witness and Mrs. Surratt in the presence of the prisoner, and which conversation showed malice toward Mr. Lincoln.

Witness resumed, and said he had heard Mrs. Surratt say in John's presence that she would give $1,000 to any one who would kill Lincoln; John Surratt was present; does not recollect hearing anything more, except abuse of the President; have not heard much passed after that, but occasionally heard abuse; cannot recollect the precise words; when there was a victory won, I have heard Mr. Surratt say "d—n the Northern army and the leader thereof, they ought all to be sent to hell;" does not recollect whether Surratt did or did not mention the name of Mr. Lincoln; do not know who he meant by leader of the Northern army; never recollect of hearing Surratt saying that more than once; don't recollect whether his mother was then present; when she said she would give $1,000 there was no one present but John Surratt.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—Witness carried the mail in February and March, 1863; carried a daily mail and delivered it daily at Surrattsville; it was in March witness heard the above conversation; do not recollect what other conversation occurred; they would always ask me what news I had; I heard Mrs. Surratt say she would give $1,000 to any one who would kill Lincoln; don't recollect anything else about the conversation; I never paid much attention to what I heard in that section of the country; I never mentioned the conversation to any one until about two months ago, when I told my uncle, William J. Watson, who resides in Prince George County, Maryland; do not recollect what the conversation was about when the expression referred to was made; when Mrs. Surratt made the expression she was in the bar-room; John Surratt was then passing out of the room; do not think any one else was present; was summoned to Court here by a detective; was summoned to come to the Court-house here; I was ordered to report to Mr. Carrington, and he told me to come to the witness room; that was yesterday morning; never told any one except my uncle and father what I knew about this matter; the expression used by Mrs. Surratt was very common among the people of Prince George's County, Maryland.

Robert H. Cooper was sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Witness is not now in the army; was discharged in June, 1865; was in the volunteer service from Bavaria, Penn.; I live there now and am clerk in a store; entered the army in 1862; was in Capt. Thompson's Independent Pennsylvania Battery; in April, 1865, was stationed in Camp Barry, and was a line sergeant; I remember the event of the President's assassination; on that day I came into town after dress-parade, at sundown; Camp Barry is about two miles from Ford's Theatre; I came to town with Sergt. Dye, and we went down Pennsylvania-avenue, and from there to Ford's Theatre; we were on our way to camp and stopped at Ford's Theatre; at the theatre Sergt. Dye sat down on a platform in front of the theatre; I do not know whether I sat down any time or not; I walked up and down toward F-street, and came down on the side opposite the theatre and crossed over; when I came to where Dye was sitting I spoke to him; do not recollect speaking to any other person; I observed the President's carriage there; the driver was sitting on the carriage, and while we were there a gentleman came and looked in the rear of the carriage; the man who looked in the carriage was young and gentlemanly dressed, and that is all I remember about him; he was five feet ten inches high; I observed a rough-looking man near the wall of the theatre; he was not as tall as the one who looked in the carriage; saw a gentleman go into the drinking-room below the theatre.

Mr. Pierrepont proposed to show that the man last referred to was John Wilkes Booth.

Mr. Bradley objected.

The proceedings were here interrupted by the witness being taken with a slight cataleptic fit, to which he is subject.

Mr. Pierrepont changed the form of the question, and witness said he saw a man going into the saloon who was pointed out to him. I heard a man come up and call out, "ten minutes past ten." I was not in a position to see the face of the man who called the time. Sergt. Dye and I then went to an oyster saloon; I can't say that anything particularly excited my suspicion; at the oyster saloon we called for oysters; before we received the oysters a man came in and said the President was shot; we eat some of the oysters, and started for camp; while passing out H street a lady raised a window and asked what was going on down town; we replied, the President was shot; she asked who shot him, and we replied Booth; we then passed on; the house referred to had high steps; have seen a house since that looks much like it; it is No. 541; we then passed out to camp, and on the way met two policemen. The defence objected to what passed between the witness and the policemen.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—Witness does not recollect what oyster-saloon he went to; when the man came in the oyster-saloon he said the President was shot and Booth had shot him; it was a short time after the oysters were ordered that the man came and announced the killing of the President; does not recollect in what direction from the theatre the oyster-saloon was; no one recently pointed out the house on H-street to witness; was requested to go up there and see it he could identify the house, and did so; recollect the house because there was an alley beside it; I think the moon was shining that night, and the night was clear; I am as confident of that as I am of anything; when the man spoken of called this time I noticed two or three other persons, but do not remember them distinctly; I was not armed that night; the principal thing we came to town that night for was to witness a torchlight procession; did not observe any particular "alienment" of persons in front of the theatre; saw other persons besides the one pointed out go into the restaurant.

By Mr. Alexander, (a juror)—Witness turned a corner in going after the oysters. The lady who spoke looked out of a second-story window above the steps. She looked like a middle-aged lady.

By the Court—The house is a three-story one.

By Mr. Bradley—The lady wore her hair plain and did not have on a cap. She wore no ringlets on the side of her head.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the Court took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, June 19.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for June 20:

Nos. 25, 135, 131, 154, 155, 156, 157, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 165, 165½, 168.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

A Visit to the Oriental Department—What the Two Continents Have Sent to Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, June 1, 1867.

The streets of Paris, all swept and washed clean between midnight and five o'clock in the morning, the still hours when they are free from vehicles, are made fresh and sweet these early summer days, by the loads of vegetables, fruits and flowers. The first thing I saw this morning was a large handcart loaded with green peas, radishes and cauliflowers. A sturdy man was in the shafts, harnessed like a horse, with a pulling apparatus over his shoulders—a complete harness, all but the breeching. Beside him, but outside the shafts, pulling away for dear life, was his "help meet." an equally sturdy woman, harnessed in the same fashion, and so the worthy couple pulled together, all the way from the Great Central Market, perhaps, to their little shop by the Luxembourg Palace. A cauliflower as big as one's head sells for ten cents. Green peas and strawberries are as cheap in proportion. Pinks and roses are three cents a handful. Eggs are cheaper than in London. Paris is full, no doubt, but the markets are fuller, and prices show that in everything but lodgings the supply is quite up to the demand. I give these details for the encouragement of those who may miss the Czar, but will be in time for the Sultan.

I spent a large part of yesterday among the Orientals. First, I faced the six lions which guard the grand staircase of the beautiful palace of the Bey of Tunis. This is one of the finest, the most showy and expensive of all the wonderful edifices which crowd the park of the Exposition. The Moorish architecture is at the same time graceful and imposing, solid and light. The ever-repeated forms in Arabesque delight the eye and never weary it. The combinations of colors are like those of a perpetually changing kaleidoscope. There is brilliant and rich effect, with perfect harmony. Asia and Africa can give us lessons in architectural forms and embellishment. The geometrical figures and combinations are always soothing and satisfactory. In the interior of the palace is the central Court, with its flowers and fountain, cooling the air and giving out soft, gurgling murmurs. Around are cool, delightful rooms, full of couches and carpets, dreamy, luxurious, voluptuous, suited to the lotus life of the Orient.

From Tunis, I naturally went to Egypt. The Egyptian palace is approached by an avenue of Sphynxes, and it has the sombre and mysterious air of the land of the Pharaohs. The walls are ornamented with historical hieroglyphs, copied from the ancient temples. The interior is not a royal residence, but a museum of Egypt. It is one large hall, whose centre is occupied by a plan of all Middle and Lower Egypt, some 40 by 30 feet in dimensions, carefully modeled and painted, so as to show the Mediterranean and Red Seas, the green Valley of the Nile, the desert on either side, and all the cities, villages, canals and roads. Egypt lies spread out before you. On the walls you can study its geology. Around are its minerals and antiquities. In the latter respect, of course, there is nothing like what may be seen at the British Museum and the Louvre, but the plan itself, made by order of the Viceroy, is admirable; and I wished that some other countries I know of could have been as well represented. The plans of the Suez Canal, in another edifice, and a panorama, nearly completed, will give the best possible idea of the grand and successful enterprise of Mr. LESSEPS. The Viceroy, who by consent of the Sultan, is to be received in Paris with the honors due to an independent sovereign, has just paid over to the company a subvention of 30,000,000 francs, and there seems now nothing but a certain amount of hard work to hinder this new highway of nations being completed. The English, who declared, first, that it could not be done, and second, that it should not, will draw from it the greatest advantages.

The arid deserts of Africa made me so thirsty that I thought I would just drop into China and take a cup of tea. In the geography of the Champ de Mars, China is only a few steps from Egypt. Japan is not sufficiently finished to disperse the cup which cheers, but not inebriates—unless you follow the English fashion of adding a little gin, as the French do cognac to their coffee. So I made my way to the Central Flowery Kingdom, which is appropriately surrounded by a Chinese wall. You cannot get in without making a treaty at the gate, and paying half a franc. A Chinaman takes your ticket, and then you are at liberty to explore the empire. It is not very extensive, and contains at present but four natives, the man at the gate, and three women, who sit upon a raised platform in a room where tea is sold by the package, and their own photographs. One is a middle-aged, thin lady whose wrinkles show through a thick coat of paint; the two others are young, and round, and fair, or uncommonly well enameled. They have long fingers and little clumpy feet, and amuse themselves by talking about the crowd, looking at them, and by smoking tobacco or opium, or both. In the evening these charming ladies dispose themselves among the audience of the Chinese theatre, whose actors, like the waiters in the tea and refreshment rooms, are French or English—anything but Chinese. In fact, China in the Exhibition is like America—scarcely ready yet to see company. So I asked for a cup of tea. "*Thé à chinois?*" asked the waiter. So he placed in a pretty porcelain cup a spoonfull of nice Souchong, a lump of sugar, poured on them half a cup of boiling water, and covered the cup with a smaller one, leaving the pot of hot water for further dilution. I have read that they do not sweeten tea in China, but they do in Paris, and it was very good and refreshing, but dear at a franc and a half a cup, and a *pourboire*. The large photographs of Pekin, however, are worth seeing, and so are the carvings in wood and ivory, the paintings on rice paper, and the grotesque and exquisitely finished bronzes.

A little later I made a pretty thorough inspection of the Chinese and Japanese collections in the Exposition. They are large, varied and wonderful. It is difficult to say which are the most admirable. The porcelain, inlaid work, carvings and bronzes of China, its silks and crapes are exquisite in workmanship and color, and though bizarre and grotesque in design, are not without a certain grace and beauty—not our grace and beauty, but another sort, which use might make agreeable. But I was astonished with the Japanese work of all kinds here. The Japanese are capable of anything. Their pictures have good drawing, fine color and perspective; their cabinet work, metal work, carving, &c., is beyond anything to be found in Europe. In certain articles Paris can scarcely match Japan; in some Japan is unapproachable.

The Siamese collection is more strange and barbaric than those of the countries so long more or less known to us. Siam sends inlaid work of mother-of-pearl, silver vessels of graceful forms and exquisite workmanship, silver-gilt, and gold work. There are spittoons in chased silver and silver-gilt, and still more extraordinary articles in the same luxurious style.

The contrast between the work in wood, porcelain, metals, tissues and embroideries of Eastern Asia and those of Turkey, is very striking. Turkish furniture is tolerably good as to form, but very coarse and rough in execution. Scarcely anything will bear examination. Furniture, all incrusted with mother-of-pearl in pretty Arabesque patterns, is left just as it came from the coarse saws, and has no finish or polish about it, while the Chinese and Japanese finish everything with the most exquisite nicety. The Turkish costumes, slippers, saddles, &c., glitter with silver and gold; but it is tinsel and tawdry work, coarsely executed. The only exception I have seen is some neat work in metals and some pretty porcelain. So Tunis, which shines in architecture, is ridiculous in its manufactures. Its guns are awkward, coarsely made flint-locks, eight or ten feet long. There is little to be admired in costume or fabrics.

On the whole I was greatly interested with my tour in the Orient. It was rapid, not very costly, except the tea at the fountain head, and I had seen more, probably, then falls to the lot of many travelers who spend more years in foreign parts than I gave hours to this morning exploration. Naturally, while prowling among these Pagans and Mohammedans, I came upon a group of evangelical missionaries—a complete missionary museum—English, American, French, Dutch, Swiss, all grouped together, and forming a very extensive collection of the results of missionary enterprise. There is a pretty collection of idols, the most striking of which is a very handsome, well-formed statue, about half life-size of the Goddess Siva, the goddess of cruelty, said to be worshipped by the Thuggs in India. This lady is represented as walking upon the prostrate body of her unfortunate husband. She is a blue—not a blue stocking—for she wears none of any color, but a blue indigo color all over She has three fierce eyes, one in the middle of her forehead, and four arms and hands with bloody palms. Her only dress is a collection of babies' arms, depending from her girdle, and her only ornament a long necklace of human heads. Her hair, worn in the fashion now common with young misses, is course and black, and hangs to her heels. Otherwise, though of the strong-minded type, she is remarkably pretty.

The collection of religious and educational books in various languages is very curious. There are hymn-books in several of the Polynesian dialects, and from what seems an adaptation of Bishop HEBER's popular missionary hymn, I copy the following musical verse:

"Auwe na lahuea na
O na akua e,
Ka MAKE o na aina
I kulou i na kii!
Ko Aferika POULI!
Ko Asia NAAOPO!
Ko Mahomeda pule!
Ko Roma hewa hou!"

The finest specimens of printing are in the Dutch collection, and a Macassa dictionary would be an ornament to any library. The Swiss have also a Canarese dictionary, very elegant, and the Wesleyans some good works. Among the East Indian collections are specimens of the proficiency of native boys in writing English, one of which, a paraphrase on the poem, "Lives there a man with soul so dead," begins, "If there be such a cold-hearted man in this world, whose heart has no affection for his nativity," &c.

The statistics of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions are strikingly displayed. Since the Board was established it has expended $11,229,000, printed 1,368,000,000 pages, and had 60,000 communicants, including, of course, the people of the Sandwich Islands, converted in a body with their King, and their descendants. Counting all these as converts they have cost only the moderate price of $187 each, while 22,800 pages have been printed in producing each heathen conversion. It may be true that Christendom was converted at a less cost of money and no printing; but times are different. I believe in Missions myself; but a strong feeling is growing up against them in England, where it is said that the establishments maintained at such cost all over the world are no longer missions but churches, of more or less value, entirely sustained by British contributions, for the benefit of a set of incompetent preachers who could never get a congregation at home. I do not know about that, but there is evidence, in this Missionary Museum in the *Champ de Mars*, of a great deal of literary labor, and if all the dull preachers were sent off to foreign parts, so much the better for us who remain at home.

And then I made a visit to our American school-house. It is fitted up with nice seats from Chicago. There are some maps of several Western States on the walls, and a heap of books lay unassorted in one corner. The sole occupant of the room was a German, busily engaged in translating a document connected with this Exhibition into French and German. *Mais Pourquoi?* The French and Germans are far ahead of anything American in primary education. They have more books, superior apparatus, a more thorough and extensive and orderly system. The ordinary school-houses of Prussia, as shown in these grounds, are of a superior character. You will hardly believe it, but the Spanish educational collection here is so admirable that I do not see how it can be improved by any imitation of the American. As for the English, they honestly confess that they are behind all civilized countries in these matters, and hope to do better. The American model dwelling-house may get finished by October. It is of no consequence. Amid the elegant and picturesque dwellings of Europe, Asia and Africa, it looks forlorn and discouraged. A primitive log-cabin would have been a curiosity. A common lath and plaster house has no sort of interest. It is time that Americans took to the study of domestic architecture in earnest. There is, however, a Yankee steam bakery that is pushed on with energy, and will soon get to work, as there is some speculation behind it. The wheat goes in at one end, and comes out Boston crackers at the other. There is a French machine that takes in chopped tobacco, and turns out cigarettes at the rate of sixty a minute the year round, ringing a signal bell as often as there are enough to put in a package. These machines, each about half a yard square, will make a saving of 70,000,000 francs a year. The French are very ingenious on scientific economics.

I used to think the Yankees were sharp when money was to be made, but they cannot begin with the patient, saving, flint-skinning Europeans. The English, and even the Scotch, are improvident and wasteful in comparison. For instance, what Yankee would ever think of making a fortune by milking his sheep? But here in the Exhibition is a sample flock of sheep kept expressly for milking; and their milk is more profitable than the wool or mutton. One company in the department of Avignon makes of the milk of sheep four million pounds of cheese a year, which is sent all over the world from Bucharest in Roumania to New-York, whence it is distributed, no doubt, over the Western continent. It is also sent direct to China and South America. This is the much-admired Roquefort cheese, It is made with great care, and ripened in extensive caves of a perfectly even temperature, a model of which forms one of the features of the Exhibition. I recommend this industry to the good people of the White or Green Mountains. If their present breeds of sheep are not good milkers, they have only to send to France and import the right sort.

On the other hand, America offers to Europe some machines of the most admirable character, if they would but use them. There is Gregg's Brick Press, which the Trades' Unions will not allow to be used in England, but which would make for them 35,000 bricks a day, each machine, and bricks that are a pleasure to see. But the French will form a great company, build the machines, and make bricks for all Europe. They have one in full operation on Avenue Suffren, near the Champ de Mars.

A Frenchmen will work all his life with enthusiasm to perfect the smallest invention. It is the one important thing in the world, whether a mill or a mouse-trap. One man has mills [illegible] various forces, specified in the most practical way. The smaller mills may be run by child, woman, or donkey power; the larger require from one man to one horse power, and so on. Most Frenchmen have the idea that everybody in the world understands French, or ought to understand it; but some have thought it worth while to announce their discoveries in English. A harness-maker, who has invented a method of making a round polished rein which will not rub the necks of restive horses, has employed some accomplished friend, with the aid of a dictionary, to translate his advertisement, for the benefit of English lovers of live horse-flesh. Here is a part of the version: "Henceforth no horse stamped by the rein. The incontestable advantage of this rein is to replace the flat rein, which has the great inconvenience to use by its rubbing a more or less large part of the horses neck, of a disagreeable manner to the eye, especially the horses of a frisky nature, those which have the custom to balance the head, and after the shearing whereof is very general used to-day for all the set of horses. I shall do to remark that harrassed of to have had of the horses reached that I have enquired the means of eschew the inconvenient." Here the translator grows more confused and perplexed with his dictionary, and I could only guess at his meaning by referring to the original. The round rein, however, is very neatly made, and is as smooth and easy as the translation is rough and difficult.

In the French agricultural department are some interesting agricultural maps worthy of the attention of a nation of farmers. These maps show the face of the country, rivers, mountains, forests, meadows, quality of soil, crops to which it is adapted, and the quantity of grain per acre which it produces. At a glance you have the agricultural condition and capabilities of a Province or Empire. If there are already such maps in America to guide the emigrant, so much the better. I have not seen them.

I find that six hours' steady work in any part of the Exhibition exhausts my power of seeing things to any advantage. A little music at intervals refreshes; so does the Boston ice-cream soda-water—though I have noticed that some people prefer a glass of iced champagne at the same price, and the Danish punch has its admirers. There are also, on the outer borders of the star-spangled area numerous persons from the States who have not yet passed Gen. NEAL DOW's Maine law, sucking high-colored beverages through straws, and they rather seem to enjoy the operation.

MONADNOCK.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER SKIDMORE.

He Cuts His Throat in His Cell in the Kings County Prison—Intense Excitement in Brooklyn—Disclosures at the Inquest—The Suicide and Murderer's Farewell Letters—A Public Exhibition of His Body.

Yesterday morning as those interested in the trial of the murderer SKIDMORE approached the Kings County Court-house they were met at every corner by shrieking newsboys, who, with "extras," stretched out to the passers-by, announced that the prisoner had committed suicide in his cell. As the story of the double tragedy got wing, the crowd which moved toward the scene of the trial was a large and excited one.

SCENE AT THE COURT.

All avenues of approach to the Court Chambers were immediately blocked up, so that when the hour to open the Court arrived, those whose duty brought them to the place had much difficulty in obtaining admission. A few minutes after 10 o'clock Judge BARNARD took his seat, when Mr. MORRIS, the District-Attorney, briefly addressed him, announcing the fact that, at about daylight, WILLIAM T. SKIDMORE had committed suicide in his cell by cutting his throat with a razor, and expressed his regret that justice by this act had been defeated.

Judge BARNARD, in reply, addressed the nine jurors present, repeating the statement of Mr. MORRIS. He thanked them for their patient attention so far, and regretted the circumstance owing to which he now dismissed them. He wished, however, that, inasmuch as they were now together, and familiar with the details of the case, they would accompany the Sheriff and Coroner, and act as jurors at the inquest about to be held. The jurors consenting proceeded to the Raymond-street Jail. Judge BARNARD then ordered the adjournment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

THE BODY.

The crowd which had filled the Court-room, and all the avenues of approach thereto, soon emptied itself into the street, and in greater part moved off in the direction of the prison down Willoughby-street. Arrived at the jail, the jurors and reporters only were admitted. The body had been conveyed from the cell to the dead-house. The crowd which gathered around the entrance was numerous and not over-decorous. At the doors and windows of the adjacent houses women and children gathered, the former in eager and noisy discussion of the details as they had reached them. A few minutes after the arrival of the jurors they were duly sworn by Coroner LYNCH in the ante-room of the dead house, whence they proceeded to view the body in the adjoining apartment. The body of the suicide lay extended on the table in the clothing worn by him when he committed the fearful act—his pantaloons and shirt. These were saturated with blood. His breast and arms, which were bare, looked at the first glance as if they had been mercilessly hacked in a vain effort to procure death before the final stroke. The marks suggesting this, however, proved on examination to be but lines and clots of coagulated blood. There was no wound upon the body save that one which the wretched man had made, and which was all sufficient to let out his guilty spirit. He had almost completely decapitated himself. The gaping horror was a sight to unnerve even the strongest. But few even of the jurors could bear a second glance, and one of them, a hale and stalwart man, just such a one as could fight his country's battle, and would do it, had to ask for help to enable him to leave the place. Having viewed the body the jury left the deadhouse for the prison to visit the cell where the deed was done.

THE CELL.

The cell is the last but one on the second tier of the corridor running east and west, and is numbered twelve. Passing down the corridor the prisoners confined there pending trial gathered eagerly to the grated windows to watch the proceedings as best they might. Few of these cells had less than three tenants, several of them five, and yet they measured but *ten feet by six*. SKIDMORE had for a companion in his cell a prisoner named HARMAN KING, who, when the door was thrown open, stood up, a miserable-looking man of fifty years, sick and affrighted looking, as well he might be after such a night or morning as his had been. At the southern end of the cell lay the mattress upon which SKIDMORE's body was found extended; coagulated blood lay about the mattress, which was itself completely saturated underneath where the head of the man had lain. The clothing which he had thrown off lay in a corner of the room. The mattress on which he lay had been placed upon the pipes used to heat the cells in the Winter time. Above the wretched bed the walls of the cell were covered with cuttings from the illustrated newspapers. Along the eastern wall was the bed of KING, taking up, with the exception of about ten square feet, the entire remaining surface of the floor. Here SKIDMORE had sat up during the greater part of the night, writing the letters hereafter given. KING lay down early in the night. Some time during the afternoon SKIDMORE had given his razor to KING to put a good edge on for him, it appears, before shaving—KING exchanging this courtesy with him for an occasional loan of the instrument. Frequently during the afternoon and evening they had conversed together, SKIDMORE apparently in good spirits, assuring his companion that everything was going right. When KING lay down SKIDMORE had begun to write. Several times during the night KING awoke, being a sufferer from rheumatism, and unable to secure continuous rest. At each time he found SKIDMORE still writing. The last time that he saw him thus engaged he remarked to him that he must be writing a great deal. SKIDMORE replied that he was, but that he would soon be through, and advised him to go to sleep. He fell asleep again, and at this time it was about 2 o'clock. How the next two hours and the last two of his wretched life were spent by the murderer and suicide is known only to his God. At day-break KING was startled in his sleep by a strange gurgling or choking sound beside him, and fancying that the noise proceeded from the corridor, he raised his head and looked in that direction, his back, as before described, being toward the bed of his companion. The sound continued, but grew fainter, and in a moment, when thoroughly aroused, he felt that it came from behind. He turned and saw the suicide's last moments. The blood still gurgled from the severed throat and welled out upon the mattress and thence upon the floor, until it reached the bed from which he had arisen. The body still quivered and the hand, from whose loosened grasp the razor had just dropped, hung down towards the floor and shook or seemed to shake in nervous twinges. There was no evidence of life in the face, or in what he could see of it, for the suicide in his last agony had turned over on his side, his face toward the wall. KING rushed excitedly to the grated window of the cell and shouted "Murder!" "Murder!" "The man here has cut his throat!" "Help!" "Help!" So intense was his excitement that he could not remember his fellow-prisoner's name. The jailor came in a few moments, the cell was opened and life found to be extinct in the suicide.

THE INQUEST.

Having inspected the cell the jurors adjourned to a room in the prison, and, on answering to their names, took their seats to hear testimony. The following gentlemen answered to their names: John Tyler, of Canarsie; John J. Suydam, Williamsburgh; Joseph T. Dill, Williamsburgh; Cornelius Ferguson, Utrecht; David Haight, Adelphi-street, Brooklyn; James E. Mosely, South-eighth-street, Williamsburgh; Henry T. Richardson, Grand-avenue, Brooklyn; Francis C. Kirby, No. 122 Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn; Joseph Staat, Jr., No. 21 Woodhull-street, Brooklyn.

Thomas Giddings, one of the keepers of the prison, was first called and testified as follows: I reside at the County Jail, County of Kings; I am one of the keepers; I saw Skidmore last alive about seven minutes past five o'clock yesterday afternoon; about daylight this morning I heard the noise produced by a man knocking at the door of his cell; went to the cell No. 12, whence the noise proceeded, and learned from the prisoner King that Skidmore had cut his throat; I went in and saw him; he had still some signs of life in him; I sent for the doctor, who arrived in a short time and pronounced him dead; Skidmore was brought from the court to jail about half-past four o'clock on Monday afternoon; I had a conversation with him on the way to the cell; he was in his usual spirits; he told me of the nine jurors obtained, and of the new panel ordered to obtain the other three; the man King occupied the cell with him since his (King's) admission; no person can get admission to any of the cells after sundown; I was on duty all night; my attention was not called to any of the cells from locking-up time until King gave the alarm about four o'clock this morning. In reply to a juror—The razor produced is that which the prisoner used; it is Skimore's razor; I found it lying at the side of the bed with the extended fingers of the right hand almost touching it; it is the custom of the prison to allow prisoners to shave themselves until found guilty; we admit visitors to the corridors; we don't examine the cells after they leave; razors, twenty in number, might be handed in any day; I believe it is customary in all prisons to allow prisoners, unconvicted, to shave themselves.

To the Coroner—I found those letters (two letters produced) in the cell of the prisoner, and made a thorough search, but found nothing further.

Harman King, the fellow prisoner of Skidmore, was then called, and swore: My name is Harman King, late of Rivington-street, New-York, and now a prisoner in this prison; I have been confined here for two or three weeks; I don't remember exactly; I was put into the same cell with Skidmore; he was up all night nearly last night writing; toward daylight I rolled over in my bed; I heard groaning; I got up on my knees and looked round at Skidmore's bed and saw him shake; I looked closer when I discovered that he had cut his throat; I jumped up and got to the door where I shouted "Murder! murder! come here, come here—a man has cut his throat;" I did not then remember his name, I was so excited; a man came first and asked what was wrong; then Mr. Giddings came and opened the cell; the doctor arrived in about fifteen minutes and said he was dead; I talked with him almost every day; he always said that he would get the best of it; he would come out all right; he spoke very friendly with me always; he did not threaten to commit suicide; he shaved himself frequently; that razor is his, but I don't remember seeing that T on it before.

Coroner—No, that is the mark put on it by the jailer when found.

Witness—Yesterday he got me to strop the razor so that it would shave good; that was about three or four o'clock; (it will be remembered that the Court adjourned early on Monday;) he did not shave himself in the afternoon; he shaved himself in the morning; I had no suspicion that he meant to commit suicide, as I had often strapped his razor before, and used to borrow it of him; when I awoke during last night and complained that I could not rest, he said: "Oh! try again, you can go asleep well enough."

To a Juror—He commenced to write after he ate his supper; I conversed with him about his writing; I asked him what are you writing so late; he said, "I'll soon be through;" when I last spoke to him it was about one or two o'clock; it was just about the peep of daylight that I heard the noise; the light was out; I looked out of my bed and saw the blood; then I hollered; I am sure that that is his razor, as I used to borrow it and strop it for him.

Giddings, the keeper, recalled by a juror, said: The prisoners are allowed to have lights as long as they like in their cells.

Andrew J. Willets being sworn, testified: I am physician to the jail; I was called out of bed this morning between five and six o'clock, being informed that the prisoner, Skidmore, had cut his throat; I came immediately, and upon examining the body found life extinct; he was lying upon a bed on the south side of the cell placed upon the pipes; his face was toward the wall; I found the throat cut, passing from the left side of the neck over to the right, and the clothing of the prisoner, the sacking and the floor bearing a large quantity of blood; the wall of the cell on that side was also spotted with blood; I saw no traces of blood in any other part of the cell; that razor [shown] would produce the wound; the wound was made with great determination; on the right side of the throat the razor had sunk to the depth of three inches, cutting through great the blood vessels; I suppose that he did it when lying on his back, and that he then turned; it seemed to be one continuous cut; there was no evidence of haggling or even of a second effort.

THE FAREWELL LETTERS.

The Coroner then read the letters found by the keeper in the cell, of which the following are copies, in word and letter:

BROOKLYN JAIL, Cell No. 12, June.

DEAR MOTHER. I hope you will forgive me for this last act of mine but i am tiered of life for it has no charms for me no more. with no hope but A Prisoners hope and that is A very Poor one. Now Dear Mother i do confess that I did murder WM. B. CARR but it was not for money. Now, i dont want you or any of my folks or my frends and the Public to think so for one moment, for i am no Burglar Hiwayman of even pettie thief. for i worked for my liveing. Now Dear Mother that was my first and this is my last crime of which i am guilty of except it is a crime of being fond of women and liquor for it is that what has brought me into this cell. So help me god. and i am very sorry that i ever had any thing to do with it. oh how i wish i that i could undo that deed before I do this one.

Now Dear Mother i have sold to you all of my effects to be disposed of for the Benefit of My Children god bless them and protect them from all evil and you will dispose of the children so as to keep them all together that is, Will, George and Kate Charley I wish to go in the country with my dear Sister. Mother i want you to get those things that was taken from my house by a relative of my wife — Now dear mother i dont do this rash act for fear of being hung, but of fear of going to the state prison and i would rather die than go there for I believe this is the first time that the name of SKIDMORE has been disgraced, and i hope it will never be again. Give my love to all of my relatives and frends, and ask them to forgive me. Now, Dear Mother. i will bid you and my children, Brothers, Sisters and frends Farewell, and may you all forgive me, as I have asked the lord.

From your Erring Son.

WILLIAM T. SKIDMORE.

Underneath this letter were written in pencil the following words, after writing which the pencil had been drawn through the words, as if to erase them:

"It is now day light."

BROOKLYN JAIL, CELL NO. 12, June 18th, '67.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC: I hope and ask you to forgive the first and last crime i ever committed in my life unless it is a crime for being fond of women and liquor that is what has brought me to this lone and dreary cell. Now i wish to say to my friends and the Public that i did not kill WM. B. CARR for the purpose of committing a Hiway robbery nor am i a Burglar or a pettie thief god forgive those for calling so. The press was rather severe on me since the first except two articles i saw in the *herald* yesterday and to-day. Now i wish to speak of the conduct of Officer DWYER the reason I speak of his conduct and i leave it to all fair minded men if he done his duty as it should be done i think he did not if as he stated that he saw a man acting suspicious for a half an hour and he stood by a watching it would have been more to his credit if he had off whent up to the man and asked him what he was a doing there and if he could not give a good account of himself to take him to the station house then he would have saved two lives. Now about the bunch of keys found on my person these were i believe five or six one belonged to my Big tool chest the other small ones to my little chests one was the night key to the house i live in and the big key was one i used to my own room door made it when i boarded with Mr Mount in hopkins st of which they will tell any body Now i will answer Semuel Hicks he stated in the Williamsburgh Thimes (*Times*) of the 23rd of May that i was Born in New York that is true, but i was of irish Parents that is not true for they Both Born here, and that i was brought up with the lowest class of loafers that is not true unless belonging to the fire Department makes a man one. he also say that i became acquainted with his sister about ten years ago i cant see any truth in that for my oldest Boy is going fifteen years old and i have two others over twelve, he still say that he has A suspicion that i poisoned my wife. now if he has it is very strange for when his Brother dan and his wife first started that Report i whent as soon as i heard it to see what they ment by it and they told they thought there had been foul play and wanted to know if I was willing that the Body should be taken up and i told them yes, but when i pressed it he would not go and make the papers out but wanted me to do it myself as he has some of my own folks, i then whent to see coroner lynch and stated the whole thing to him and begged him to have the Body take up to clear me of that Most foul slander but it never was done but as soon as i am placed where i cant defend myself they come out on me like a snake After i saw Mr lynch i went over to see Mr O Ricks in Grand st and he denies ever saying any such thing. but as soon as i am in jail he bites at lik the meanest sort of A snake

Now i wish my frends will make a proper effort to have the body taken up so as to take the stain of my Children and my folks and i do ask SAMUEL D. MORRIS if he wont assist in it, as he refused and said that it should not be done. do Mr. MORRIS do have it done for the sake of my poor old mother and my children, for it is A Base falsehood.

Now i will say for the last time that CARR was not killed for his money, and i wish to return my sincere thanks to Mr. JENKS and TOWNSEND for the able maner in they have conducted my case as far as they have went with it—and hope they wont think hard of me for what i have done this night i have not done this of the fear of being hung because I prefer death before going to state prison.

Now i shall ask you to forgive me as i hope god will now i shall bid you Farewell.

WM. T. SKIDMORE.

Having read the foregoing, the Coroner asked if the jurors wished to extend the examination further. They expressed themselves satisfied as to the cause of death, and in a few moments rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, that WILLIAM T. SKIDMORE, a prisoner in the County Jail of Kings County, had come to his death by his own hand, he having cut his throat with a razor.

After the rendition of the above verdict a somewhat animated discussion ensued between the jurors and the Sheriff. Several of the gentlemen protested in most indignant terms against the evident lack of proper surveillance over the prisoners. Whether it was the custom or not, they could not conceive a greater folly than to allow men who were, pending their trial for capital offences, permitted the use of such dangerous instruments as razors in their cells. They further protested against the condition of those cells, and condemned the practice of keeping from five and even six men, even for a brief term, in places barely large enough as prisons for a single individual. The Sheriff exonerated himself by saying that he had no other accommodation for these men. This corridor was the only one where he could hold securely these desperate characters, and he had to make the most of his space. As to the razors, they had always been permitted, and he thought prisoners might as well be deprived of their knives and forks, which they were allowed to use. How were they to shave themselves?

A juror suggested that there was no absolute necessity that they should shave, and another one said that he saw no reason why the same precautions taken after conviction in this respect should not be taken before it.

The Sheriff said that this was the first time such an occurrence had taken place. The juror replied that however true that was, that it was time that steps should be taken to prevent the possibility of its ever again occurring. It was then proposed to write a remonstrance at the foot of the inquest return, but somehow the matter was passed over.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE.

If anything were wanting to lend additional horror to the scenes of the day, it was contributed by the Sheriff or his keepers during and after the inquest. The doors of the Dead-House were thrown open and its ghastly tenant made a public exhibition of. The crowd of men, women, and children, many of these not over six years old, were permitted to pass in line through one door, passing the body to have their horrible stare, and out by another door. One official *boasted* that within an hour nearly 4,000 had viewed the body, and the clamoring crowd still moved in and out, presenting a scene no less shameful to the city and no less degrading to its people than those so often described and commented upon as occurring before English scaffolds. The crushing, the swearing and the ribaldry were there, and no doubt the Police returns will give us a record of the thieving done. It is to be hoped that neither Sheriff CAMPBELL nor Coroner LYNCH seek popularity in this fashion, and that the exhibition was brought about by the ignorant and mistaken zeal of some petty officer in brief charge of the suicide.

Metropolitan Fire Department.

The Board met yesterday, President SHALER in the Chair. Commissioners present: ABBE, MEYERS, WILSON, and GALWAY.

The following communication was received from Fire-Marshal BAKER, relative to the storage of cotton in this City:

FIRE-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, June 15, 1867.

Honorable Board of Fire Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: My recent investigations into the origin of fires in cotton storage stores have elicited some remarkable developements, which I deem proper to lay before you. Before touching on the management of storage I will explain the way I understand cotton goes into warehouses. A cargo of cotton arrives at the dock, and as soon as possible is descharged and placed in store without being weighed. This cotton may remain in store for several months, and only when sold is the weight taken. and then it not unfrequently appears to be of much less weight than that called for by the owners' bills of lading. I will now explain how this discrepancy in weight occurs. The ropes around the bales are cut or untied, and the compressed cotton bursts open. Cotton is then pulled from the centre of the bale, enough to let the bagging and rope return to its original dimensions. By this process many pounds are abstracted, and the outward appearance of the bale remains the same. The cotton thus abstracted is known by the dealers in it as "pickings," and is considered by some storage people as perquisites; is put into bags and sold by them as part of the profits of the business. The owner of the cotton complains about the short weight, and the warehouseman replies, "I know nothing about it, the cotton was not weighed prior to coming to my store, hence I cannot be held responsible. The cotton may have lost its weight on board the ship." What does all this mean? In my opinion it means that, sooner or later, a fire will occur in that store and thus end all inquiry as to the weight of the cotton. The whole building being demolished by fire the owners seek their pay of the insurers. Not long ago two parties hired a store for the business of cotton storage, one representing to the other that a good deal of money could be made. They had not been in the business long when one partner proposed to the other to sell $50,000 or $60,000 worth of the cotton then in their charge and then burn out the store. That would put them in possession of ample funds to carry on the business. The honest partner was amazed at such a proposition, and declined to engage in any such enterprise, and, fearing that his partner would involve him in trouble, he soon after dissolved the copartnership. I respectfully submit the above report, not with a view of prejudicing the cotton storage business; neither do I wish to insinuate that all storage cotton stores are managed dishonestly, for I believe there are many who conduct them with undoubted integrity, although they may at times have dishonest men in their employ without their knowledge. In conclusion, I would recommend that the owners of cotton cause each bale to be weighed prior to going on storage; that would in my opinion have the effect of preventing the ropes around the bales from breaking, and the disappearance of cotton, and at the same time have a tendency to remove a motive to burn the building. Respectfully submitted,

A. W. BAKER, Fire Marshal.

Mr. WILSON offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Discipline:

Resolved, That the District Engineers be hereby directed to report to the Chief-Engineer the names of privates in the Department who have performed meritorious acts since its organization, for the purpose of selecting from the ranks suitable persons to fill vacancies of offices now existing in the different companies.

Mr. GALWAY offered the following:

Resolved, That the Chief-Engineer be directed to have placed on each engine and tender in the Department a bell similar to that now used by Engine Company No. 26; and also on each hook and ladder truck a gong similar to the one now in use by Hook and Ladder Company No. 5.

Referred to Committee on Apparatus.

The following communication was received:

Honorable Board of Fire Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, comprising the clerical force of your honorable body, would respectfully state that the early hour, viz., 8 A. M., at which, by regulation, we are obliged to commence our duties at headquarters, renders it extremely difficult for some of us to comply with the regulations and at the same time give that attention to our families which necessity and comfort require. We therefore respectfully ask that the morning hour for duty be changed to 9 A. M., believing that with promptitude on our part the entire clerical work of the Board can be done, and to your entire satisfaction, within the period of time for office duty indicated by the desired change.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

F. S. BOUGE,
G. B. TUNISON,
WM. M. OAKLEY.

It was referred to a committee.

The Committee on Buildings, Repairs, &c., report that the houses of the different apparatus are undergoing such repairs and remodeling as required, and that the services of the men in the Department whose trades comprise carpenters, painters, masons, &c., are brought into requisition, the men offering gratuitously their services in any work that may be assigned them. By detailing men from the several companies, in this manner, a great outlay of the funds of the Department is prevented.

The Commission then adjourned.

Quoiting.

The third and deciding game of the match between New-York and New-Jersey, announced to take place on Monday last, but postponed on account of the rain, is causing considerable excitement in quoiting circles. Although not definitely settled, it will probably be played on Monday next. A few venturesome spirits went to Newark on the day set for the match, although the prospects were anything but inspiriting. Arrived at the Caledonian House, the rendezvous of the Newark quoiters, the Jerseymen were found to be on hand for the match, and, to satisfy them, two four-handed games were played "between drops." The first was between PUTNAM and CRITTENDEN of this City, and SMITH of Paterson, and McGREGOR of Newark, the latter winning by five points. The second game was between KELLOGG and SHARP, of New-York, and WHITTEMORE and DONALD, of Newark. This game was won by New-York by eight shots.

The tournament of the Caledonia Club will take place at Jones' Wood in a few days, when it is expected that some fine quoit pitching will be exhibited. GIBSON and McLAREN will take part in these games, and the winner of the gold medal will play HODGSON, of Pittsburgh, for the championship. The winner of this match will, in turn, play WALKINGSHAW, the "Carlops tailor," for the championship of the world. So there is every prospect of the vexed question of the championship honors being satisfactorily and definitely settled some time during the coming Autumn.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Leonard, Clerke and Welles, JJ.

Enumerated Causes.

Nos.
63—Smythe vs. Graydon.
64—Dunton vs. Pecare.
65—Bank of the Commonwealth vs. Van Vleck.
66—Burke vs. The B'dway and 7th-av. R. R. Co.
67—Peck et al. vs. Decker et al.
68—Schuyler vs. Smith et al.
11—Hatch vs. Brewster.
13—Prouty vs. Potter.
70—Thalmissinger et al. vs. Conklin.
71—Meacham vs. Pell.

Nos.
75—Bowman vs. Travers.
20—Otter vs. The Brevoort Petroleum Co.
39—Hope vs. Lawrence et al.
76—Enders, by guardian, vs. The Hudson River Railroad Co.
77—Dambman et al. vs. Hatfield et al.
78—Jaudon et al. vs. Carpenter.
79—Wetmore et al. vs. Truslow et al.
80—Lincoln vs. Lincoln.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
26—Graham vs. Selover.
38—Furman vs. McElhose.
43—Myers vs. Droz et al.
65—Hoffman vs. Hoffman.
77—Faiman vs. Shults.
92—Kinnier vs. Kinnier.
96—The People, &c., Mayell vs. Beebe.
99—Bartlett, &c., vs. Barker, &c.

Nos.
100—Bliss vs. Whitney.
147—Norman et al. vs. Degnan et al.
155—Adams et al vs. Mellen et al.
156—Downer et al. vs. Mellen et al.

The call commences at No. 166—Barr vs. Richardson et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Peckham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
329—Clark vs. Pendergast.
1457—United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Co. vs. Merrill.
1329—De Leyer vs. Pike et al.
723—Boyd vs. Merritt.
511—Buncke vs. Kelly.
851—Tucker vs. The Long Island Railroad Co.
852—Tucker vs. The Same.
1195—Clancy vs. The Harlem Railroad Co.
869—Buchanan vs. Macy.
721—McClellan vs. Buchanan.

Nos.
1391—Moser vs. Raphael.
1325—Douglass vs. Fitzgibbons.
1397—McDonald vs. Guintard.
1285—Luling vs. Leffingwell.
487—Tallman vs. Lewis.
683—Bridge vs. Thayer.
515—Kennedy vs. Randall.
687—Fant vs. Ingersoll.
1007—Lawrence vs. Clunman.
1011—Jurgo vs. Van Tassel.

Part II.—Held by Miller, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M. New Court-house.

Nos.
356—Hartley vs. James et al.
302—Lynch vs. Hiller.
992—Brooks vs. Schwerin.
934—Brown vs. Malloy & an.
1320—Leake vs. Bleecker-st. & F. F. R. R. Co.
724—Monroe vs. The Hudson R. R. Co.
1600—Brod & Co. vs. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
884—Derancey vs. Stevenson.
552—Fielding vs. Scofield et al.
756—Goodwin et al. vs. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.
468—Ballantine vs. Henry.

Nos.
950—Grocers' National B'k of New-York vs. Clark.
1396—Gambrill and another vs. Bell et al., Commissioners, &c.
1618—Davis vs. Culbertson and another.
246—Stitt and another vs. Branwell.
504—Treadwell vs. Beneridge and another.
718—Flint and another vs. Harmony.
332—Howard vs. Wright.
496—Kennedy vs. Radcliffe.
706—Richardson et al. vs. Clark et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Daniels, J.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
212—De Casse vs. The Rectors &c., of Church du St. Esprit.
245—Manning et al. vs. Einstein et al.
246—Phelan, Adm'r, vs. Kennedy et al.
248—Welles vs. Strong.
49—Newman vs. Vence.
53—Kinyon vs. Lane.
201—Williams vs. Pendergast.
234—Shepard et al. vs. Danforth et al.
251—Atwood vs. Bennehoff Run Petroleum Co.
232—Cape et al. vs. Pearsall et al.
257—Skinner vs. Sackett et al.
258—Same vs. Same.
259—Blum, Jr., et al. vs. Baxter et al.
170—Newhall vs. Decker et al.

Nos.
171—Mullin et al. vs. Decker et al.
194—Treadwell et al. vs. Sacket et al.
195—Hojer vs. Mackay et al.
212—Reilly vs. Reilly, Admx. &c.
217—Amory vs. Cuyler.
230—Newby vs. Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company.
213—Marks vs. Levi.
262—Hamilton et al. vs. Clinton et al.
263—Blair vs. O'Neill.
264—Martine vs. Flannelly et al.
266—The Waverly National Bank vs. Halsey.
267—Miller vs. Halsey.
268—Burchard Recr., vs. The Pacific Bank.
269—Stohr vs. Bean.
270—Egan vs. Carson.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.

Nos.
825—Gilbert vs. Wesley.
2399—Gray vs. Underwood.
3069—Stubenvall vs. Grimm.
3131—Hobbs vs. Bunge.
2727—Crow vs. Becker.
1755—Miller vs. Bemer.
2637—Muller vs Bernhard.
3201—Corcoran vs. Buss.
1971—Goodridge vs. Clinton Fire Insurance Co.

Nos.
2519—McGarry vs. The Mayor, &c.
3095—Trauman vs. Krebs.
1723—Ripley vs. Jerome.
[illegible]119—Adler vs. French.
[illegible]083—Willich vs. Wood.
3182—Escoffiel vs. Kelly.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.

Nos.
3320—Kelamke vs. Silverberg.
1428—Fogerty vs. Audenreid.
3296—Tobin vs. Ogden.
[illegible]—O'Donnell vs. Gray.
[illegible]—Walker vs. Gilbert.
[illegible]—Stechler vs. Callaghan.
[illegible]—Buhler vs. Goldstein.
3224—Weeks vs. Moody.

Nos.
3294—Craft vs. Elmore.
3246—Irvine vs. Wood.
3298—Miles vs. Coulter.
3310—Nuber vs. Deriks.
3312—Strahan vs. Anchor, &c., P. Ships.
3346—Bonnell vs. Healy.
3348—Dodge vs. N. Y. & W. S. S. Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.

Nos.
111—Paris vs. Verdier.
—Mowry vs. Showers.
1[illegible]—Dickey vs. Reilley.
123—Siewert vs. Rabb.
115—Mandlebaum vs. Hamann.
29—Monks vs. Whalen.
94—Griffen vs. Heller.
125—Chapple vs. Boynton.
12[illegible]—Baker vs. The Great W., L. Steamship Co.

Nos.
—Siegel vs. Swift.
127—Reitmeyer vs. Engle.
[illegible]93—Harding vs. Spaulding.
12—Seaver vs. Woodman.
129—Burras vs. Keyser.
130—Burger vs. Townsend.
131—Lee vs. Schultz.
132—Quirk vs. Wyley.
133—Kurzman vs. Harris.
134—Coleman vs. Ranney.
135—Pioda vs. [illegible].

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUNE 19.

Before Judge Blatchford and a Jury.

THE CHAMPAGNE CASE.

United States vs. *3,109 Cases of Champagne, Seized for Undervaluation.*—The trial of this case was resumed at 10:30 o'clock this morning. Henry Butzer, a clerk in the office of the agency for the sale of De St. Marceaux Wines at the port of New-York, was called to the stand for the defence, and questioned as to the market value of the different brands of St. Marceaux champagne in this market during the year 1863-4, He said that the sales were made by the agent here at the following prices: "Carte Noir" and "Carte Blanche," $13 50 per case, net gold; "Red Lac," $14 50, and "Royal," $16. These were the average prices; some cases were sold for less, and some for more; a statement of sales in this market was returned to De St. Marceaux, at Rheims, every month.

Defendant's counsel then offered to show by witness the amount netted De St. Marceaux per case from the sales of their wines in this market, but Mr. Evarts objected, and the Court ruled that it could not be shown in that by a general statement of the result, but might be proved by taking the price at which the wines were sold here and deducting therefrom the items of expense from the time the wines left the hands of the manufacturers till the sales were made.

The examination of the witness was here suspended to accommodate Mr. Evarts, whose presence was required in another Court, and the defence resumed the reading of the deposition of P. J. Heidelbergh, one of the partners in the firm of De St. Marceaux & Co., which was pending at the adjournment of the Court yesterday. In this deposition Mr. Heidelbergh states that his house had given the same valuation to their wines in their American invoices since the 19th of July, 1862, that were given in the invoices of the wines now in controversy, and that they never received any intimation that these valuations were considered too low by the American Revenue officers until they were informed of the seizure of these wines for undervaluation in the Fall of 1864. He states that the house never issued any circulars or wholesale prices current for their wines, but such circulars were issued by dealers sometimes in the name of the house, giving the retail prices. The amount netted to the manufacturers never equaled the retail prices given in these circulars. He gives the name of an American merchant who purchased the St. Marceaux wines in Rheims for shipment to this country, and the price paid, which was 30 francs and 15 centimes per case, or the same on an average as the valuation put in the American invoices.

The deposition of Alexander de St. Marceaux, the principal in the house of De St. Marceaux & Co., was next read. He states that he had been engaged in the manufacture of prepared wines twenty-seven years; the house of De St. Marceaux & Co. was founded Jan. 1, 1851; he then goes on to give a list of the cost prices of the best wines, from which the champagnes now in controversy were made, which did not differ materially from the previous witness.

The deposition of Mons. Tubold, cellar master of the house of De St. Marceaux was also read, embodying substantially the same evidence as that given by the two previous witnesses.

Several other depositions were submitted, giving the items of expense in preparing the wines for market, the cost of the cases, of packing, &c., for the purpose of showing the market value of the wine at Rheims.

Counsel for the Government objected to many portions of the answers to the interrogations in the depositions, and a good part of the day was consumed in settling the points as to what should be admitted as evidence and what rejected.

At 3:30 P. M., the Court adjourned to Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

PRIORITIES—BOTTOMRY BOND—ADVANCES ON FREIGHT—CHARTER.

Alfred Giraud vs. *The Freight Money of the Brig Anastasia.*—This was a question between the holder of a bottomry bond upon the vessel, freight and cargo and the charterer of the vessel, as to which was entitled to a portion of the freight.

The vessel was chartered by the libelant in Marseilles for a voyage to this port. The charter party provided that the vessel should receive and carry to New-York, for the round sum of £600, a full and entire cargo, to be put on board by the charterer or his order; the master signing bills of lading therefor without prejudice to the charter, the loss or profit arising thereupon to be for the account of the charterer; that the master should consign the vessel to the correspondents of the charterer in New-York, and that the charterer should "advance to the Captain in Marseilles 4,000 francs on account of the freight, without interest or commission, the Captain paying the premium of insurance."

The charterer advanced the 4,000 francs, and the vessel sailed with a cargo partly belonging to the charterer and parly put on board by his order. The freight, according to the bills of lading, amounted to $3,163 89 in gold.

During the voyage the vessel put into Bermuda in distress, and there the master put upon her a bottomry bond for £2,500 upon the ship, freight and cargo. On the arrival of the vessel here the master refused to consign her to the charterers' correspondents or to allow them to collect the freight, and he did not pay the bottomry bond. Thereupon the bondholder filed his libel against the ship, freight and cargo, and the consignees of the cargo paid the freight into court according to the bills of lading and bonded the cargo, the ship and freight together being insufficient to pay the bond. Thereupon the libelant filed this libel, claiming that he should be paid out of the freight money the 4,000 francs advanced, and the excess of the freight list above the charter money, amounting to $283 89, in preference to the bondholder.

The master of the vessel filed an answer setting up the facts, and the libel of the bondholder was taken as an answer to Giraud's libel, the facts being admitted as stated.

Held by the Court—That the charterer's claim cannot be sustained under the rules which are applied in favor of bottomry bonds, as against prior bottomries, mortgages and other loans to the master or owner. But that the cases make a distinction between advances on freight and other advances, and it is held that any sums advanced upon account of the freight must be deducted in preference to the bottomry. (The *Salacia*, 1 Holt' Mar. Law Cases, p. 322.) That there was in this charter a agreement for an advance of freight upon the security of the money to be earned by the ship on this voyage, and that this agreement is not changed by the provisions as to bills of lading; for though, so far as the charterer is concerned, the freight money may be said to be in the cargo and at risk till the termination of the voyage, yet so far as the shipowner was concerned, it was paid to the extent of the advance, and was not at risk. That this sum having been thus appropriated by the master in consideration of the advance, cannot be considered as thereafter within the control of the shipowner or his agent, the master, and so is not affected by the bottomry. (The *Catharine;* Swabey, 264.) That the power to hypothecate ship and cargo by bottomry is conferred by the maritime law in order to facilitate commerce and to enable the ship to mitigate, in some degree, the effects of maritime disaster. It will be in furtherance of the same object to limit this power to the interest of the shipowner in the ship and freight, and that of the owner of the cargo in the property on board. This will enable a charterer to advance to a shipowner on the security of the freight, without risk of losing his security by a subsequent bottomry, and will often enable a shipowner to avoid resort to bottomry; itself always no inconsiderable disaster. Decree in favor of the libelant with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Da Costa; for claimant, Mr. Ridgway and Mr. Scudder.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE WHISKY CASES.

At the opening of Court yesterday the jury which had been summoned were in attendance, and twenty-three answered to their names. After hearing the excuses of such as offered excuse, the Judge asked the District-Attorney if he had any business for the jury.

District-Attorney Tracy said that he moved on the case of The United States vs. John Devlin and others.

Mr. Evarts, of counsel for the defendants, said that the defendants desired a postponement of the cause, as they would not be ready to try it at this term; that the Court intimated, when the cause was set down for this day, that his (Mr. Evarts') engagement in the Constitutional Convention would not be listened to as an excuse for asking a postponement of this case; but he was placed in this situation, viz: that he was engaged as counsel for the United States in the trial of the Champagne cases in the Southern District, the situation of which his Honer was well acquainted with, and that witnesses from Europe were attending on both sides in those cases and it was all important that they should be tried; that from one cause and another those causes had been delayed and the claimants were now not more than half through their evidence in the first case, which will probably take till the middle of next week, and he knew of no reason why the next case to it should not be then proceeded with unless the Court should allow his engagement at Albany as a reason for postponing it. This engagement, Mr. Evarts said, he thought came within the rule laid down; but aside from that the defendants had one witness who was ill, and another who was absent from the State, which he thought would furnish legal excuse for putting the cases off for the term, but if not he should want a little time after getting through with his engagement in New-York; and that he thought the case came within the ordinary rules as to postponements, this being the first jury that had been impaneled in the Court since the decision of the demurrer.

Mr. Evarts then read the affidavit as to the absent witnesses and a physician's certificate as to the illness of one of them, Mr. Euright.

E. W. Stoughton, Esq., in answer to Mr. Evarts, said that he had been associated with Mr. Tracy in the prosecution of the cause; that there were thirty-five witnesses for the Government subpœnaed, and the case was important, and great pains had been taken to be ready; but the engagement of Mr. Evarts was one to which the Court would give the proper weight; that the trial would probably occupy ten or twelve days, which must also be considered in making a disposition of the case; that he was unable to see but that the affidavit produced brought the case within the law as to postponements; that the Government was anxious to proceed with the case, but they must leave the question with the Court.

The Judge said that the engagement of Mr. Evarts in New-York was an excuse which must be recognized; it was an engagement in behalf of the Government in cases with which he was familiar, as they had been before him, and he would order this case to be postponed until Mr. Evarts should finish them. As to the engagement at Albany, he adhered to his former ruling that it could not be recognized.

Mr. Evarts said that if this case was to wait till he got through with the New-York cases, he apprehended the Government would not find it within their power to try this case at this term.

The Court said if the case would not be closed during this term, it would perhaps hardly be wise to begin it, as the intervening of the Fourth of July would make too long a break in the trial.

Mr. Stoughton said that he was inclined to think Mr. Evarts' engagement would last all next week, and he thought it was his duty to say that in that case there was little chance of finishing this trial, if it was to be postponed till the end of that engagement.

Mr. Evarts said that would certainly be as soon as he could expect to finish the New-York cases.

The Court thereupon said that if this was so the present case must go for the term.

No other business was ready for the jury, and the Court adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—JUNE 19.

Before Judge Peckham and a Jury.

LIABILITY OF RAILROAD COMPANIES FOR WILLFUL ACTS OF THEIR AGENTS.

Patrick Murphy vs. *The Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad Company.*—A very interesting case came up for trial in this Court yesterday. It involves the important principle as to whether City Railroad Companies are to be held liable for the willful and malicious acts of their agents. The case is a remarkable one in some of its aspects; and we are pleased to know that conduct such as is represented on the part of the conductor of this Railroad Company is not frequent. The action has grown out of the following facts, which were published in the TIMES on the morning of Feb. 15, 1866:

"JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT—BEFORE JUSTICE LEDWITH—A CAR CONDUCTOR STABBING HIS PASSENGERS.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, as one of the cars running on the Cross-town Railroad was passing along Fourth-street, near Fourth-avenue, the conductor, named John Lyon, became involved in a quarrel with some of his passengers about the fares. Being excited, Lyon drew a knife from his pocket, and attempted to argue the point by stabbing Patrick Murphy, residing at No. 101 East Twenty-eighth-street, in the hand, inflicting a wound that will probably result in the amputation of two of the fingers. Mr. Thomas Handley, residing at No. 319 West Twenty-fifth-street, attempted to quell the disturbance, and he was stabbed by the conductor also in the back. Wm. Knapp, of No. 8 Irving-place, was stabbed by Lyon in the mouth. As soon as possible an alarm was given by the passengers, the occurrence causing considerable consternation. Officer Welsh, of the Fifteenth Precinct, ran into the street, and, after stopping the car, arrested Lyon, with the knife still in his hand. Some one, who is presumed to be a friend of the conductor, afterward jerked the knife from the policeman and escaped with it. The prisoner on being examined, was committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail."

Murphy's right hand was cut across the back, through the tendons. He has had none of the fingers amputated, but being a laboring man, he was laid up for five or six weeks, and it is believed he never will have the use of his first and second fingers. He brought the suit against the Company to recover the sum of $10,000. In the complaint there are three counts; the first one alleging negligence and neglect of duty in not delivering the plaintiff at his place of destination after the plaintiff had paid his fare. The second count is for the wrongful and willful ejectment of the plaintiff from the car; and third, a cause of action is alleged under the Revised Statutes, section 7, title 13, chap. xx., part 1, as follows:

"The owners of every carriage, running or traveling upon any turnpike, road or public highway, for the conveyance of passengers shall be liable, jointly and severally to the party injured in all cases, for all injuries and damages done by any person in the employment of such owner or owners, as a driver, while driving such carriage, to any person, or to the property of any person; and that whether the act occasioning such injury or damage be willful or negligent or otherwise, in the same manner as such driver would be liable."

The answer of the defendants admitted they were a corporation, and that the man Lyon was, at the time the injuries were received by plaintiff, a conductor in their employ, but they contended that, as a matter of law, they were not liable for the willful and malicious acts of Lyon; that when he stabbed the plaintiff and others, and frightened all the passengers from the car, he was not in the discharge of his duty as their agent; they employed him for no such purpose.

The plaintiff was put upon the stand and testified as to the cuts that he received from Lyon, to the assaults made upon other passengers, and in a general way to what occurred in and around the car on the morning of Feb. 14, 1866. Witness said he noticed that Conductor Lyon was drunk the moment he got on the car; he treated the passengers very roughly, and soon commenced a quarrel with one of them about the fare. After he had stabbed several the car was stopped, a policeman was found, and Lyon was taken into custody.

The counsel for plaintiff proposed to prove, by a physician, the extent of the injuries sustained, but he was stopped by the Court, who remarked that he did not see how the action could be maintained. The Company under this state of things could not be held liable for the wanton and malicious acts of the conductor. Suppose, said the Judge, that Lyon had shot all the passengers in the car, he would not have been acting within the legitimate scope of his authority; he was employed for no such purpose as the murder or maiming of passengers.

Counsel for plaintiff said he proposed to bring this case within the provisions of the Revised Statutes above cited—the case of Weed vs. The Panama Railroad Company, 17 New-York Reports, Strong, J. This was a case where the conductor of a train running across the isthmus, having some grudge against a number of the passengers, ran his train into a swamp and there kept it, until plaintiff's wife caught a disease from the *malaria*, and became so ill she could not afterward proceed on her journey.

In that case the Court said: "No reasons exist for holding a master liable for injuries from negligence of servants in his employment which do not equally preclude him from alleging an *intentional* default of a servant as an excuse for delay in the performance of a duty that the master has undertaken. The motive of the servant makes no difference in regard to the legal character of the master's default in doing his duty."

Plaintiff's counsel cited numerous other cases to the same effect, and argued the case at considerable length.

Judge Peckham—Suppose the conductor had administered prussic acid to all his passengers on that morning, and the result had been the death of all, could the Company have been held liable for the acts of Lyon?

Counsel for plaintiff said he was satisfied he could bring this case within the provisions of the Revised Statutes.

The Court took a different view of it and directed the jury to bring in a verdict for plaintiff for merely nominal damages.

To this plaintiff's counsel excepted. An order was made that the case go to the General Term in the first instance on the questions of law involved—no security to be required of the plaintiff. The conductor, Lyon, was not in Court. He gave bail in the Police Court last February, to appear and answer to any indictment that might be found against him. The Grand Jury did find an indictment, but he has never been brought to trial for this attempt to murder his passengers.

For plaintiff, Mr. A. G. Hull and Mr. Daniel B. Childs; for the defendants, Mr. Moses Ely.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II—June 19.

Before Judge Miller.

THE EFFECT OF THE REBELLION ON SHIP-BUILDING.

William J. Decker et al. vs. William P. Williams.—The plaintiffs in this action were ship-joiners and manufacturers of wood moldings; the defendant the owner and builder of two steamships. The suit is brought to recover the sum of $6,995 damages, alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiffs, for and by reason of the defaults and delays of the defendant under the following circumstances:

The contract between the parties was entered into in March, 1860, and the work was commenced soon after. The amount as agreed upon to be paid to plaintiffs for doing the work was $30,000, they contracting that their portion of the work should progress as fast as the condition of the steamers should admit. The plaintiffs also claim that it was a part of the bargain that they should not be detained or retarded in their work by others. It is insisted by them that a reasonable time in which to perform the work would have been five months from the commencement, and that time entered into the minds of the contracting parties in making the agreement, and in providing for the payments, which would be $1,000 every Saturday for twenty weeks, and the balance when the work was completed. Plaintiffs say they were hindered and delayed by the conduct of the defendant so that the work was not completed for thirteen months beyond what was a reasonable time in which to do it; that during that time the price of labor and materials advanced greatly—so much so that the work cost plaintiffs $6,995 more than it would if no delay had been caused by the defendant. When the latter was notified of the effect of the delay he promised, as plaintiffs allege, that if they would continue the work he would save them harmless, and pay all damages resulting to them in consequence of the enhanced cost. They therefore continued the work, but defendant failed to indemnify them, and hence they brought this suit.

On the other hand the defendant says he was not the builder of the steamers, but had contracted with Messrs. Van Deusen to build the hulls, and with Mr. Roach to put in the engines and machinery, and that they were built independently of him; he denies that five months was a reasonable time in which to execute the work, or that that was a part of the contract. He insists that during the progress of the work, an exceptional condition of things existed, and for which he was in no wise responsible, to wit: The rebellion had broken out and civil war was raging throughout the United States. The Government required, and exacted, large amounts of work from ship and engine builders, and compelled priority to be given to the work it required to be done. The time occupied by plaintiffs was not, under all the existing circumstances, of unreasonable length. The defence also set up a settlement of all accounts between the parties to the contract. The trial was had before the Court without a jury, and the decision reserved.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Dennis McMahon; for defendant, Mr. J. M. Van Cott.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—June 19.

Before Justice Ingraham.

LIABILITIES OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Charles Schwarz vs. Louis Schirmer.—This action was brought to recover $1,050, the amount of a promissory note, which was signed by the defendant and Mary J. Schirmer, his wife, and had been given to secure the payment of an indebtedness from the defendant to the plaintiff. The defendant demurred to the complaint on the ground that the wife should have been made a party defendant. The plaintiff's counsel moved for judgment on account of the frivolousness of the demurrer, and the Court held that the wife of the defendant was not required to be joined as a party defendant and not liable because the note was given for a debt of her husband's, and granted the motion, and rendered judgment for the plaintiff for the amount with costs.

Peter Cook for plaintiff; Samuel Hirsch for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

WRIT OF ERROR IN THE LANERGAN WIFE-MURDER CASE.

Maurice Lanergan vs. The People.—Application was made yesterday in this Court to Judge INGRAHAM, by W. F. Kintzing, Jr., Esq., and C. S. Spencer, of counsel, for a writ of error and stay of execution in behalf of Maurice Lanergan, the wife-murderer, now under sentence of death, and whose execution was fixed by Recorder Hackett for the 9th day of August next. After hearing the respective counsel for the people and the prisoner, the Judge granted the application, in consequence of certain exceptions having been taken during the trial to certain rulings of the Recorder upon matters of law. The case will no doubt eventually reach the Court of Appeals. The stay of execution in the case was served upon the Sheriff late in the afternoon.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before First Judge Daly and Judges Brady and Cardozo.

THE SIX-CENT FARE LEGAL—PASSENGERS BOUND BY PRINTED RULES ON TICKETS PURCHASED, &C.

Elliott Walker vs. The Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.—This action was commenced in August, 1866, against the above-named Railroad Company, to recover forty-five dollars damages claimed by the plaintiff because of his having been, as he alleged, improperly ejected from one of the defendant's railroad cars by the conductor, for refusal to pay fare. Upon the trial of the cause before Justice Barrett, of the Sixth District, and a jury, the plaintiff proved that on the 16th of August, 1866, he was a passenger on one of the defendant's cars; that he had previously purchased at the office of the Company a package of twenty tickets, being one main ticket with nineteen smaller tickets attached in coupon form. Upon each of the smaller tickets were printed the words: "One ride due the person to whom issued; not good unless torn off by the conductor." The main ticket was signed by the President and another officer of the Company, and across its face at the time of purchase the plaintiff's name was written. The plaintiff himself detached two of the small tickets which he tendered in payment of of the fare of himself and friend. He did not exhibit the main ticket with its signatures to the conductor, nor would he pay fare except with the tickets he had detached, although he testified he had read the tickets and knew of the regulation that they were only to be torn off by the conductor. He therefore was ejected, but with no unnecessary force, and brought this action to test the legality of such regulation. When the testimony on the part of the plaintiff closed, defendant's counsel moved to dismiss the complaint, and insisted that the plaintiff had failed to establish any cause of action, because: First—The act of Congress known as the Revenue Law, as amended July 13, 1866, in pursuance of which the tickets purchased by the plaintiff were issued by its provisions, does not contemplate the sale of single tickets, but requires that tickets shall be sold in packages of twenty, or multiples of twenty, so that the precise tax imposed by law may be collected, and the form of the ticket is in that view unobjectionable. The same law also provides that where the tax amounts to the fraction of a cent, in default of a ticket the Company may collect from any passenger the full cent in lieu of such fraction. Second, a railroad company has the undoubted legal right, established by a long current of authorities, to prescribe and enforce such rules and regulations as are proper to promote the comfort and safety of their passengers, to insure the payment of the regular fare, and to protect the Company from imposition or wrong. A willful or heedless neglect by a passenger of reasonable regulation, actually or by strong inference made known to him, exempt them from any liability for the consequences. He forfeits his right to ride, and the conductor is lawfully authorized to eject him. Third—The acceptance of a railroad ticket by a passenger, constitutes a contract between him and the Company, and it is only by a compliance with the terms of the contract that he is entitled to transportation. He is also presumed to know, and bound to observe, the reasonable rules and regulations of the Company. The only question to be determined in this case, is whether the regulation is reasonable, and this is always a question of law for the Court, which it would be error to submit to the jury. 15 N. Y. R., 455; 20 N. Y. R., 126. Fourth—This regulation was plainly reasonable and just. The law compels the defendants to issue tickets or pay the tax themselves. In every other form of tickets which have been adopted or used by city railroad companies, opportunities for frauds have arisen. The tickets have been forged. This style of ticket is intended to prevent such fraud, and is admirably adapted for that purpose. The conductor is required to inspect the main ticket bearing the two signatures, with which he is acquainted, to ascertain that it is genuine, otherwise any one may print and use the small tickets and so defraud the company.

Justice Barrett concurred in these views and the plaintiff was non-suited. He then appealed to the Court of Common Pleas, where the cause was argued in December last. The decision of the case on appeal, in that Court, has just been rendered in accordance with the following opinion by

DALY, F. J.—This judgment was right. The defendants were authorized by the Internal Revenue Act, as amended July 13, 1866, sec. 103, to issue tickets in multiples of twenty, to the price of which an amount equal to the revenue tax was to be added, and where tickets were not purchased, they were authorized to charge six cents for each passenger. The defendants issued a main ticket signed by two of the officers of the Company, at the end of which, and upon the same sheet, twenty tickets were printed, the main ticket containing a notification that each ticket attached entitled the owner to one ride in the Company's cars, and that the conductor alone was authorized to tear off the tickets. The regulation in respect to the tearing off of the tickets was a reasonable one, as the tickets could be easily forged by simply printing them; but if the main ticket with the coupon attached had to be presented to the conductor, and it was reserved to him alone to tear off the coupon, an opportunity was afforded him to see by the inspection of the main ticket that each coupon received for a ride was genuine. This course of procedure served to protect the Company from imposition and fraud, and required at the hands of the passenger nothing that was unreasonable. The plaintiff knew of the regulation but refused to comply with it, and was put off from the car. He had nothing to complain of, and the action he brought was properly dismissed.

Geo. A. Black for plaintiff; Robinson & Scribner for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

THE LAW OF EASEMENTS—IMPORTANT TO OWNERS OF CONNECTING PREMISES.

Samuel Gregory vs. Robert A. Downs.—In 1852 some twenty houses were built by the same owner in West Twenty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, in this City, and were so constructed that the waste pipes from one of every three houses ran through a party wall and emptied themselves into a common waste pipe in each of the adjoining houses. All these houses passed through different owners' hands until the year 1865, when the then owners, Messrs. Phillips & Cohen, deeded to Samuel Gregory, the plaintiff in this action, on the 1st day of February one of these houses, now known as No. 221 West Twenty-second-street, the deed not expressing any grant or conveyance of easement. On the 1st of March of the same year (1865) the same grantors conveyed to the defendant, Robert A. Downs, one of the adjoining houses, being one of the original twenty, and now known as No. 219 West Twenty-second-street, the deed containing no reservation of easements. The waste pipes in Mr. Gregory's house (No. 221) ran through the party wall from the top to the bottom of the house, and emptied themselves into a common waste pipe in the defendant's house, (No. 219,) through which common waste pipe, the waste water from both the plaintiff's and defendant's houses, was conducted to the sewer in the street. All these waste pipes were so constructed when the houses were built, and so remained at the time of the respective conveyances to the plaintiff and the defendant. In June, 1865, the defendant considering the common wastepipe in bad condition, and denying the plaintiff's right to the use of the same, severed the connections of the plaintiffs' waste pipes, notwithstanding the plaintiff's objections and declarations of right to the use of the common wastepipe as an easement. The defendant after so severing the connection with the plaintiff's waste pipes, constructed a wastepipe on his own premises (No. 219) for the exclusive use of his own house. The plaintiff was thus compelled to construct in his house (No. 221) a new wastepipe, and connect the same with the sewer in the street. This action was brought by the plaintiff for damages.

The plaintiff's counsel, Messrs. Fine & Morgan, on the trial insisted that Mr. Gregory, under the circumstances, had a right to use the original common waste pipe in No. 219, as an easement, conveyed to him by implied grant.

Defendant's counsel insisted that the plaintiff had no easement or right to the use of the common waste pipe, especially as the deed to the plaintiff made no mention of such easement, and the deed to the defendant contained no reservation.

The Court, after hearing argument, agreed with the position of Messrs. Fine & Morgan, leaving it to the jury to determine only, first, whether the easement claimed by the plaintiff was of the character known to the law "as apparent and continuous;" and second, the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiff.

The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount it cost him to construct his new waste pipe, and nominal damages for the trespass, thus supporting the plaintiff's claim and establishing his right to the easement. The Court also gave the plaintiff an allowance.

Fine & Morgan, attorneys for plaintiff; Henry L. Clinton, William Venvill and Alexander Kursheedt, for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Jones.

THE DUTIES OF RAILROADS—MEASURE OF DAMAGES.

John Lamb vs. The Erie Railroad Company.—The plaintiff, in going from Callicoon to Owego, on the Erie Railway, was seriously injured by the cars running off the track, a few miles beyond Susquehanna. The question of how much he was injured was one to be decided in the case—he claiming that his injuries not only were severe at the time, but had produced a permanent effect on his health and strength. The defendants claimed that he had not proved such permanent injury. The main question, however, was as to the negligence of the defendants. The plaintiff testified that, the train being behind time, the cars were, when the accident occurred, running at an extraordinary speed. The defendants denied this. The immediate cause of the accident was a broken rail, and this rail, one of the plaintiff's witnesses testified, was not such a one as he thought proper for a railroad, while the defendants' witnesses testified that the track was, to all appearance, in good order.

The Court charged that the plaintiff was bound to make out affirmatively that the accident occurred by the negligence of the Company. If the accident was shown to have occurred by some means against which human foresight or prudence could provide, this was negligence. If the defect in the bar was one which could have been detected by human science, either in the manufacture or in the laying of the track, this was negligence; but if no human prudence or foresight could have prevented, the Company were not liable. They must take into consideration whether the cars were running at an extraordinary speed, and whether this contributed to the accident. If they came to the conclusion that the accident occurred by the Company's negligence, then they would consider the amount of the damages. In doing this they would give a compensation for the plaintiff's physical pain and suffering, his mental pain, the interruption of his business, and the effect it might have on his future life; and give such damages on the whole case as they thought would compensate him for it.

The Court directed a sealed verdict for this morning.

Mr. Wetmore and Mr. Anderson for plaintiff; Mr. Eaton for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Jones.

A DANGEROUS ARTICLE AND FATAL MISTAKE.

Rudolph Firth, by Guardian, vs. Thomas Foster.—It will be remembered that some months ago a curious accident occurred, in which one boy lost his life and some others were seriously injured. The defendant had given a can of powder that had been wet to some cartmen to throw in the river, and while taking it down it had escaped in large grains, and some boys supposing it be coal or coke, endeavored to make a fire with it. The result was an explosion. A case has already been tried, in which the defendant succeeded, through a failure of proof, and this case is now brought on behalf of one of the injured boys. From the evidence of the witnesses so far the above facts appear, and further that the can of powder had a hole in it, and was nearly empty when the men reached the river. The case is still on.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—June 19.

Before Judge Gross and a Jury.

INTERESTING CASE OF FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

O'Driscoll vs. Bradley and Wife.—The plaintiff is a man over seventy years of age; his wife died in September last, and the next month Mrs. Bradley, one of the defendants, and cousin of the plaintiff, came to him at Fordham, where he lived, and urged him to live with her at New-York; he accepted the invitation, and remained with her until the 19th of February last, when the defendants are alleged to have imprisoned him for an hour in a room. For this imprisonment the plaintiff claims $500 damages. Plaintiff testified that he owned certain real estate in Fordham; that he had been subject to fits for some years past; that while suffering therefrom he was utterly prostrated in body and in mind; that in December last while at defendants' residence he was seized with one of these fits; that on the 19th day of February last defendants informed him that they intended to build on their property at Fordham, which plaintiff had given to Mrs. Bradley. Plaintiff denied having given his property to any one, and said that if he had signed any deed it was while out of his mind. Plaintiff thereupon insisted on leaving their house, and they detained him against his will for some time.

The defence introduced two witnesses besides the defendants. They all testified that there was no restraint; that Mr. Bradley requested the plaintiff to have some tea; that he was excited and intoxicated, and went away; that the doors were all open, and plaintiff was at liberty to go when he pleased. The case was summed up and given to the jury, who had not agreed at the adjournment of the court.

Alex. H. Reaver for plaintiff, William H. Anthon for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Ingraham.

Antoine Poullain, et al. vs. James F. Cummings; Thomas Kirkpatrick vs. A. S. Cohen; Shiels vs. Hardisty; motions granted. Adrian Iselin vs. Aaron Elias, et al., and three other causes; motion granted on payment of costs of action and motion. Michael K. Wilson, et al. vs. Horace E. Brown, et al.; allowance granted of $1,000. Charles Schwasey vs. Louis Schimer; motion granted with $10 costs. John Nicholson vs. George K. Chase, et al.; motion granted unless defendant appears on 21st June at Chambers at 10 A. M., &c., and pays $10 costs. The same vs. George K. Chase; the witness must appear on 21st June at 10 A. M. at Chambers and be examined; in default attachment may issue. Frederika Hoffman vs. Julius Hoffman; I am not satisfied from the papers that the defendant is able to pay either counsel fee or alimony; motion denied. H. B. Thompson vs. Charles E. Waterman; motion to vacate the injunction granted with $10 costs. Sholwell, an infant, vs. W. P. Sholwell; Lawler vs. Lawler; memoranda for counsel. J. L. Mayer vs. Preserved Gage; motion denied; costs to abide event. Nancy A. Briggs vs. Josiah Briggs; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted; custody of children awarded to plaintiff. A. R. Wetmore et al. vs. Julius Candee et al.; motion denied; costs to abide event. Alex. M. Bruen vs. Herman Bruen et al.; report confirmed and judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—June 19.

By Judge Jones.

Moses Strasburger vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company; case as altered settled and filed in Clerk's office.

By Judge Barbour.

Francis Bak vs. Augustus Preisser; order for judgment granted. Alex. Irvine vs. Charles B. Wood; motion denied. Charles Miller vs. Valentine Venner; motion granted. Henry J. Robinson vs. Christian Schwarz; order granted.

By Judge McCunn.

James H. Sackett vs. Wm. J. Gurney; motion to postpone cause granted; costs of term and disbursements.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—June 18.

By Judge Brady.

McClelland vs. Hope; motion granted conditionally; see opinion and order.

By Judge Cardozo.

Stewart vs. Potter; motion denied with $7 costs to plaintiff to abide event, with leave to defendant to renew affidavits on payment of costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

SENTENCE OF LONERGAN, THE WIFE MURDERER.

At the opening of the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning, District-Attorney Hall arose, and addressing the Court, said it became his painful duty to move that judgment of death be pronounced against Maurice Lonergan, convicted on Monday last of murder in the first degree, in having killed his wife on the night of the 25th of March last.

Mr. Wm. F. Kintzing, associate counsel for the prisoner, moved for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was not in accordance with the law and evidence. Counsel was proceeding to argue in support of his motion, when Mr. Hall interrupted with an objection, on the ground that the Court of General Sessions had no authority to grant a new trial.

Mr. Spencer replied on behalf of the prisoner, insisting that the Court has the power to order a new trial under the laws of 1859, illustrated in the case of the People vs. Lowenburg; (27 New-York Reports.)

Mr. Hall again pressed his objection, which was sustained by the Recorder—counsel for the prisoner receiving the benefit of an exception to the ruling.

Mr. Vandervoort, the Clerk of the Court, then interrogated Lonergan in the usual manner, as to what he had to say, if anything, why the sentence of death should not be pronounced against him. The prisoner replied:

"I am perfectly innocent of the charge upon which I have been convicted."

Recorder HACKETT then proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoner in the following language:

LONERGAN: On the 7th day of November, ten years since, you were indicted in this Court for a felonious assault and battery. You was convicted of the offence and the humane consideration of the presiding Judge, prompted him to inflict upon you a slight and merciful sentence. That mercy, which, had you been a right-minded man, would have prompted you to a life without reproach, seems not to have been valued, and the seed of your former offence has ripened into the poisonous fruit of murder. A painful duty now devolves upon me, a closing one so far as this Court and this case is concerned. I do not propose to add to the inevitable remorse that you must endure in your present situation, by recapitulating the facts proven upon your trial, and which must be ever vividly before you. You were very ably, zealously and technically defended; nothing, in my judgment, was left undone in your behalf, which could be urged by counsel in a prisoner's behalf. The jury after a fair and impartial trial have convicted you of taking the life of your wife, whom you had sworn at God's holy altar "to love, comfort, honor, and to keep in sickness and in health." The verdict of the jury brands you as a perjurer, and withal a murderer. The crimes of parricide and fratricide were recognized by the ancients as crimes of the utmost atrocity, and visited by punishment, at the bare recital of which modern civilization shudders. The homicidal vice of this age would seem to be wife-murder. In earlier times a man who purposely and from malice killed another, found no protection even in the cities of refuge or the Sacred Temple. I fully concur with the jury in the verdict they have rendered; they substantially found that you, within a few hours before her death, threatened to take her life. She was found dead in the matrimonial bed, exhibiting upon her person a mass of bruises, and of lacerated and incised wounds. It would seem that after accomplishing the deed, you locked her in the room, and leaving its stillness of death you hastened to carouse with your boon companions. In expressing my concurrence with the verdict of the jury, I regret to add that the attendant circumstances exhibit a fiendishness seldom paralleled; mere brutality toward a wife is perjury in itself in view of God's ordinance, but wife-murder is a crime which demands the severest penalty known to our law.

It remains for the Court to pronounce sentence, that justice should be satisfied. The rational end of punishment is the prevention of crime. This is evidently the end of laws, and punishments are only means of making laws effectual. The prevention of crimes may be aimed at in two ways, by the effect which the punishments are intended to have upon the minds of others, and by the effect upon the criminal himself. Lonergan, the sentence of the Court is that you be taken hence to the County Prison, there to remain until the 9th day of August next, and thence to the place of execution designated by law, and on that day, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 12 o'clock at noon, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and in the judicial prayer that has been transmitted to us from earliest English civilization, may the Almighty and ever-living God have mercy on your soul.

Recorder HACKETT, in the course of his solemn address to the murderer, wept like a child, and toward the close of the sentence was so deeply affected that he was compelled to pause for a while, until he could regain his wonted composure.

The Court-room was crowded to its utmost capacity at the time, and not a few of the spectators—some of them hardened criminals—were moved to tears. The prisoner, however, received his sentence without apparent emotion. He left the building soon afterward in the custody of the Sheriff.

TRIALS YESTERDAY.

At the conclusion of the Lonergan case the Grand Jury came into court and were discharged with thanks. Six cases were afterward disposed of, resulting in the following disposition of prisoners; Two sentenced to the Penitentiary, two to the House of Refuge, two remanded for sentence, two discharged under suspended sentence, and one acquitted.

Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., cared for the interests of the people.

SENTENCED.

Mary Thompson and Catharine Moran were placed upon trial for larceny from the person. According to the testimony of the complainant, Patrick Murphy, of No. 459 West Thirty-second-street, it would appear that on the night of the 12th of the present month, he accompanied the prisoners to a house of ill fame in Baxter-street, where he spent a few minutes in their company. Shortly after leaving the house, Patrick missed $100 in Treasury notes, which he was sure he had in his possession before entering the premises. The jury found the prisoners "not guilty of grand larceny, but guilty of petty larceny." Penitentiary for six months.

A boy named Andrew Thomas Scanlon, aged 15 years, pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing $1,000 from his employer, Mr. Jacob Arnheimer, of No. 355 East Nineteenth-street. The lad was sent by his employer, on the 11th ult., to Messrs. Turner Brothers, bankers, at No. 14 Nassau-street, with a check for $1,000, which he was to have certified. Instead of so doing he forged the indorsement of the drawee of the check, and received the full amount thereof, which he appropriated to his own use. He was soon afterward arrested, and yesterday, upon his own pleading, was sentenced to the House of Refuge.

REMANDED.

George Platt and Charles Lewis, the former 21 and the latter 17 years of age, pleaded guilty of a charge of burglary. They were charged with having forcibly entered the establishment of Messrs. Wolff Bros., No. 39 Howard-street, a few days since, from whence they carried away a quantity of silks valued at $5,600, which were subsequently traced to the possession of the accused. Remanded for sentence.

DISCHARGED UNDER SUSPENDED SENTENCE.

William Joher, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty of that offence in the third degree. On Sunday night last, at about 11 o'clock, the proprietor of the feed-store No. 198 Third-street, had occasion to go to his place of business for some purpose, when he found the front door open, and upon entering the premises he found the prisoner within. In view of the previous good character of the accused, the Recorder discharged him under suspension of sentence.

John Reunk, a teamster in the employ of Joseph Kuntz, brewer, of No. 77 Essex-street, was arraigned for trial on the charge of collecting moneys from customers without orders from Mr. Kuntz, and afterward fraudulently appropriating the funds so obtained to his own use. The prisoner pleaded guilty, but as this was his first offence, and the complainant desires to withdraw the charge against him, he was discharged from custody under suspension of judgment.

ACQUITTED.

Ellen Hamilton, a young Englishwoman, was tried upon the charge of stealing a silver watch worth $12 from Martin Wannegan, of No. 101 Greenwich-street, on the night of the 10th of June. The evidence against the accused was exceedingly lame, and the jury acquitted her without leaving the box.

The Court then adjourned until Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 19, 1867.

$2,000 U. S. 5s,'74C.En.	110½	100 Boston W. P.	23½
15,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	107½	300 Quick. Min. Co.	28½
		300 Cum. Coal Pr.	30¾
17,500 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	110½	500 At. Mail	106¾
7,500 do	110½	100 Pac. Mail SS. Co. s60	140¾
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	107	100 do	141¼
		100 do	141
		115 do	141
33,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	107¼	100 do s60	141
		500 N. Y. Cen. R.	101⅞
1,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.		200 do b30	102
7,500 do		200 do	101¾
210,000 U. S. 5-20s C. '65, New	109¾	100 do	101⅞
		200 do b10	101⅝
3,000 Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s, First Series	106½	100 do	101¾
		500 Tol., W. & W.	44⅜
96,000 do ... Sec. Ser	106½	100 do b60	45
4,000 Tenn. 6s, New	67	100 Alt. & T. H.	58
3,000 do	66½	200 Erie Railroad	60¼
1,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	69	300 do	60
5,000 Tenn. 6s ... ex-c	69	100 do ... 2d call b30	60
4,000 N. Car. 6s ... ex-c	53¼	100 do	59½
9,000 do	53½	200 do	59¾
4,000 N. Car. St. 6s. N.	54	100 N. Y. & N. H. R.	121
3,000 Missouri 6s	98¾	200 Reading R.	107¾
20,000 Mo. 6s, Pac. R. R. Issue b30	99	300 M. S. & N. I. R.	69¾
		300 do	69¾
4,000 R. I. State 6s	101	200 Clev. & Pitts	77½
10,000 O. & M. Cer.	24½	100 Chi. & N. W.	35¼
10,000 do ... 2d call	24¼	100 do	35½
1,000 Erie 3d M.	97	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	59⅜
5,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M.	103	17 do	58½
2,000 Morris & Es. 1st M	94¾	50 do	59¼
3,000 P.F.W. & C. 1st M	102¾	200 Clev. & Tol. R	121⅜
10 Continental Bank	106½	200 do	121¼
10 Bk. of Comm'th	112	200 do ... 2d call	121¾
21 Bank of Republic	116	200 do	122
10 Ocean Bank	104	600 Chic. & R. I.	90¼
10 Ninth Nat. Bank	115½	400 do s60	90
50 Adams Ex	64½	200 do	90¾
30 Amer. Ex Co	76	500 Pitt. F.W. & C.R.	97
100 Mer. U. Ex	12	200 do s30	97
200 West. U. T.	44½	300 do	97¼
300 do	44⅜	250 Chi. & Alton R.	112

SECOND BOARD.

$100,000 U.S. 5-20s.65 N I	109¾	30 Del. & Hud. Ca.	152½
10,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40. C.	102	100 Tol. W. & W Pf.	68¾
10,500 Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s. First Ser	106⅜	100 M. S. & N. I. b30	68⅞
		400 do	68¾
$8,000 Tenn. St. 6s new	67	200 do	68⅞
1,000 Tenn. 6s ... c	69	100 Chic & N. W. Pr	58⅞
10,000 Ohio & M. C.	24⅜	200 do	58⅞
20,000 do b30	24¼	100 do	58⅝
10,000 do	24⅜	400 Chic & N. W.	34⅞
5,000 Hud. Riv. 1st	103	100 do b10	34⅞
100 Adams' Ex. Co.	64½	200 Chic. R. I.	90
100 do	64¼	200 do	89⅞
225 West. U. Tel.	44½	200 Mil. & St. P. R. Pf.	55
100 Pacific Mail	140	100 do	55⅛
200 do	140⅜	500 At. Mail SS. Co.	106⅜
100 Bos. Water P.	23½	100 Alt. & T. H.	58
300 Erie R.	59⅞	850 Alt. & T. H. P.	85
200 do	59⅞	100 do ... 2d call	83
200 do	59⅞	100 Chic. & Alt. R.	112
400 do ... 2d call	59⅝	50 Chic. B. & Q. R.	139
100 do	59⅝	400 N. Y. Cen.	101½

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 N. Y. Cen. b3	102	200 Cleve. & Pitts b3	77½
200 Reading R. s10	107⅛	200 do	77⅝
200 do s10	107⅛	200 Chi. R. I. & P.	90½
500 Mich. S. & N. I. b13	69⅝	700 Chic. & N.W. Pf.	59⅜
1200 do	69½	200 do	59⅜
100 Chi. & N. W. s3	35¾		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$40,000 O. & M. C.	24½	100 Erie R. b3	59⅝
100 Canton Co.	44	300 do	59¾
100 Quick. Min.	28½	1700 do	59½
100 Pacific Mail s3	140	3000 do s3	59⅝
100 do	140⅜	400 Reading R. s3	107
100 West. U. Tel. s3	44½	400 Clev. & Pits s3	76⅞
100 Boston W. P. b15	23⅝	100 do	77
100 N. Y. Cen.	101⅞	100 Cleve. & Tol.	121⅜
500 do	101⅞	800 do s3	121⅜
100 do s3	101⅝	200 do	121½
100 do b3	101⅝	300 Chic. R. I. & P.	90
100 M. S. & N. I. s3	69⅞	200 Chic. & N. W.	34⅞
600 do b3	68⅞	1500 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	58⅞
400 do	68⅞	1000 do	58⅞

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Pacific Mail	140⅜	500 Reading R. s3	106⅞
100 Adams Express	64⅜	100 do	106⅜
100 N. Y. Cen.	101⅞	200 do s10	106⅜
400 do	101⅞	300 M. So. & N. I. s3	69⅜
200 do s3	101⅞	200 do	69⅛
500 Erie R. s3	59⅝	100 Chi. R. I. & P. b3	89⅞
1200 Chi. & N. W.	34⅞	100 do	89⅞
100 do b3	34⅞	300 do	89⅞
100 T., W. & W. Pf.	58⅞	400 do s30	89⅞
100 do s3	58⅞		

WEDNESDAY, June 19—P. M.

The Gold Room made a further advance of ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. to-day, the sales ranging at 138@138¼ ₱ cent., but closing at 138 as against 137⅞ ₱ cent. last night. While the market is held with some appearance of firmness at the advance since Monday, and the Cash Gold is not abundant, the speculation in the Room is not of a very confident temper. There was a disposition to realize this Afternoon at anything over 138 ₱ cent. The Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges are lending out their Gold this week, and we hear of no preparations for exports by Thursday's or Saturday's steamers. Bills on London are quoted to-day at 109¾@110 ₱ cent. Some loans of Gold were made to-day for 30@60 days, free of interest on the Currency advanced upon it. Of course this is better for the Banker than shipping the Gold to London where it is not wanted and where the rate of interest in the Open market is only 2@2½ ₱ cent.

The market for Money is easy to-day at 6 ₱ cent., with exceptions at 5 ₱ cent. on Government security. There is nothing likely to occur in the next few weeks to change the present ease in the supply of Money from private lenders or at Bank. The Banks are all ready for their July Quarterly returns, and the Treasury can make no further present drafts upon their Greenbacks. On the contrary, the Assistant Treasurer to-day, by slightly advancing his offers for 7.30s and Compound Notes, engaged $3,500,000 from the Brokers, to be delivered, and paid for in Currency in a day or two. The Currency disbursements from the Office to-day were $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 in advance of its receipts, but there was a gain of $413,500 in Gold from Customs.

The Public Funds were in good request this Morning, but left off dull in the Afternoon. The State Bonds were steady. The Railways bearish on Erie Shares, down to 59½ ₱ cent., which partially influenced the general New-York and Western list. Some of the *short* sellers affected to give some other special reason for the general disposition to make a lower market, but no two of them seemed to agree as to the nature of this cause. The talk of tighter Money was found wholly untenable. Late in the Afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	102	102	Northwest	35⅛	34⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110½	110½	N. West Pref.	59⅛	58⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	109⅞	109¾	Rock Island	90⅜	89⅞
N. Y. Central	101⅞	101⅞	Fort Wayne	97½	97
Erie	60⅜	59½	Pacific Mail	141¼	140⅜
Hudson	109	108¾	Quicksilver	28	28
Reading	107⅛	106⅞	W. U. Telegraph	44⅜	44½
Mich. Southern	69⅜	68⅞	Mariposa Pref.	19½	19
Illinois Central	120¼	12	Ohio Certificates	25	24¼
Pittsburgh	77½	77	American Gold	137⅞	138⅛
Tenn. 6s, new	67⅛	67	Bills on London	110	110

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1867	133½	5-20 con. new issue, 1865	109¾
6 ₱ cent. 1868	133½	O'gn W. L., 1881	108
6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	108¾	O'gn ½ year, 1881	107
500 and 1000, '81	112⅜	5 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1871	113
5-20 registered, 1862	107½	5 ₱ cent., reg'd, 1874	105½
5-20 coupon small	111⅝	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1874	112
5-20 500 & 1,000	110½	End. con., 1874	110¼
5-20 registered, 1864	106¾	10-40 reg.	101
5-20 cou., small	107	10-40 500 & 1,000	103
5-20 cou., 500 & 1,000	107⅜	7 3-10 1st series	106
5-20 cou., small, 1865	107	7 3-10 2d series	106
5-20 500 & 1,000	107⅛	7 3-10 3d series	106⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1872	99	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., 1868	65
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873	99	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. l'n	87
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	99	Tennessee 6 ₱ c.. ex c.	66
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	99	Tennessee 6s. new bds	66⅞
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1877	99	Virginia Coupon 5s	67
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1870	100	Virginia ex c	48½
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	103	Virginia new bonds	44
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	103	Georgia 6s	65
Illinois 6s cou., '79aft'62	101½	North Carolina 6s	53
Illinois 6s cou., '79aft'65	101½	North Carolina ex c	53
Illinois 6s cou. '79aft'70	101½	North Carolina n. bds.	53½
Illinois 6s cou. 1877	101	Missouri 6s	98
Illinois 6s cou., 1879	101½	Missouri Pac. R. iss	98¾
Illinois War loan	101½	Louisiana 6s	70
Ind. 5 ₱ c. War loan	92	California 7s	122½
Mich. 7 ₱ c. War l'n	100	Connecticut 6s	100½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks. The Fourth National Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *five per cent.*, and Hanover National *five per cent.*:

New-York	123	Irving	106
Merchants'	118	Metropolitan	x 125
Union	110	Nassau	106
Phenix	107	Shoe and Leather	112½
Tradesmen's	143	Corn Exchange	122
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Continental	106½
Seventh Ward	110	St. Nicholas	106
State of New-York	110½	Commonwealth	111
Commerce	118½	Imp't'rs. & Traders'	115
Ocean	103½	Park	145
American Exchange	115½	Manuf's & Merchants	100
Bank of the Repub.	115	Central National	114
Bank of North Am'a	108	Fourth National	109½
Hanover	117	Ninth National	115

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	[illegible]	Han. & St. Jo. L.G. con.	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	90	[illegible] & W. Bds	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	104	[illegible] & W. 1st M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s. conv. '76	107	[illegible] 2d M.	96
Erie 1st mort., 1876	103¾	Tol. & W. [illegible] M. Ext.	79
Erie 7s, 2d mort, 1879	101	[illegible] 1st M.	77
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	97	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	80
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	88½	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	70½
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	85	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869	102¾	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s.f. '85	100½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Harlem 3d mort. '68	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. '69-'72	104½	[illegible] & P. 4th mort.	96
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M	111	Chic. & Alton S. F.	98
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d M.	89½	Chic. & A. 1st mort.	101
N. Ind. Goshen Line, 68	98½	Mil. & St. Paul 2d mort	75
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ₱ c.	89	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	84½
Pacific R. 7s, guar. by Mo	98	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	87¼
[illegible] en. 7 ₱ c. 1875	112	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	104½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	91	Ill. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	48
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	84	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	93		

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $413,000; Gold Notes, $331,000; total receipts, $1,657,541 02; total payments, $2,543,034 97; balance, $132,621,403 93.

There is said to be a fight—but whether a *sham* or real one we cannot say—going on between the Steamboat lines on the Hudson River. The Troy Line is down to 50 cents for passengers, and Mr. DREW's People's Line to $1. Heretofore the latter charged $2, which, with the State Room and Supper tickets, made the fare to Albany rather more than on the Hudson River Road. The suspicion on the Street is, that the fight with the Troy line, whose boats are greatly inferior to the People's, has something to do with diverting travel from the Road. There is no probability, however, that the Hudson River Company will notice this sort of competition in passenger fares. The preference for the Road over the River, or *vice versa*, is seldom determined by the trifling difference in cost. A sharp contest between the Hudson and Harlem Roads and the People's Line and other transportation concerns on the River is much more likely on a very different class of business; one for the control of which the Roads have heretofore been supposed to stand a poor chance in the Summer season;—we mean heavy freights, commonly known as fourth-class freights. It is found that by running slow freight trains, say eight miles an hour, the Hudson and Harlem Roads can receive, transport and deliver any class of merchandise or Western Produce as cheap, if not cheaper than water competition can do the same business, and make it pay most handsomely; of course only by close, economical and intelligent management.

The following gentlemen were nominated for Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Company at the annual meeting to-day, at Cleveland, and were probably elected: Mr. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, of the Hudson River and Harlem Companies; Mr. AMSA STONE, of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula (Lake Shore) Company; Mr. H. C. STIMSON and Mr. JAMES H. BANKER, of New York; and Messrs. WADE, NEWELL, MASON, YOUNG, and GARDINER, of Ohio. It is understood that preliminary arrangements have already been entered upon for the consolidation of the Lake Shore and Toledo Roads, from the New York and Pennsylvania State line to Toledo. The Buffalo and State Line Road at this end of the Buffalo and Chicago route, and the Michigan Southern Road at the other end will probably fall into this combination at no distant period.

The New-Jersey Railroad Company have reelected A. L. DENNIS President, and Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Vice-President for the ensuing year.

The Rochester *Union*, of June 18, says:

"A number of well-known capitalists and business men in our city have organized a bank under the State law which is to go into operation at once—on the 20th inst. This bank has a capital of $100,000, half of which will be paid in on the day of opening and the other half July 5. The bank will of course issue no notes for circulation, as the Federal tax on such circulation precludes the possibility of such issue. This bank will be one of loan, discount and deposit. There are six such in Buffalo, and only four National Banks.

The new institution will be known by the name of 'Bank of Monroe.' The Directors are Jarvis Lord, Louis Chapin, George J. Whitney, George G. Munger, Ira B. Northrup, Wm. H. Ross Lewin, Hamlet D. Scrantom.

JARVIS LORD was chosen President. WILLIAM R. SEWARD, Cashier.

This new Bank takes the building in Exchange-street, lately occupied as the head office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and formerly by the Bank of Rochester. It is admirably adapted to banking purposes. The character of the stockholders and managers of this new banking institution is such as to insure its success beyond a doubt. It will enter upon its operations with the fullest confidence of the business public.

It is hardly necessary to state that Mr. LORD, the President, and Mr. SEWARD, the Cashier, have lately resigned similar positions in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, an institution operating under the National Bank Law."

Internal Revenue Decisions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1867.

SIR: In your letter of the 13th inst. you inquire whether a manufacturer of patented articles is bound to return the full price at which they are sold, including the patent fee, or whether he should be allowed to deduct said fee.

In reply I have to say that whenever a patent enters into the combination of an article or machine, giving additional value to the same, and enhancing its cost or price to the purchaser, such patent becomes an element of value, and cannot be separated any more than any other element of value. The actual sales' price, including royalty, must be returned for taxation.

Yours, respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 1, 1867.

SIR: I reply to yours of the 23d ult., that a brewer, not operating, and not liable as such during May, June, July and August, (as you state,) should be assessed for only the balance of the special tax year as brewer.

If the party, on the expiration of his special tax receipt as brewer, transacts business as liquor dealer, he should be assessed as liquor dealer. The manufacturer of fermented liquor may thus elect to pay as brewer for the whole year, or pay in the two capacities of brewer and liquor-dealer.

Brewers paying special tax at the rate of $50 only, under the proviso of paragraph 17, section 19, should be assessed "for a ratable proportion of the amount to be brewed, as well as for a ratable proportion of the tax to be assessed.

For example, a brewer of this class, liable from the 1st of September, (as stated,) pays $33 33 (the two-thirds of $50) with liberty to manufacture any quantity less than the two-thirds of 500 barrels. If, in one or two months, or one or two weeks, &c., he reaches this limit, his special tax receipt is exhausted, and thenceforth he should be assessed at the rate of $100 per annum, as a brewer manufacturing at a greater rate than 500 barrels per year, as per said proviso and decision 127, still in force.

Very respectfully,
J. E. MESSMORE, Deputy Commissioner.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 19, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 84 bbls. Ashes, 5,148 bbls. Flour, 274 bbls. and 224 bags Corn Meal, 107,622 bushels Corn, 2,490 bushels Oats, 100 bbls. Pork, 445 pkgs. Lard, 3,990 bbls. Petroleum and 825 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate demand at $8 75 for Pots and $13 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock 201 bbls.

COFFEE—Is saleable and steady, including Java, at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 15c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been rather heavy in price, on a moderate business, Middling grades closing at 26½c.@28c. ₱ lb. on sales and resales of 2,300 bales, against receipts of 809 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,400
Receipts last week	5,314
Receipts preceding week	12,351
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	362,645
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	591,226
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	298,541
Exports since Sept. 1	417,014
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	92,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,797,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,405,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	255,000

DRY GOODS—The business in this line during the week is thus noticed by the *Independent*: "There has been a more cheerful tone in the dry goods market the past week. The commission houses are no longer forcing stock at reduced prices. Jobbers are closing out their Summer fabrics on best possible terms, and preparing to take account of stock. The retail trade appears to be more active both in the City and in the interior. The present seasonable weather has been very advantageous, particularly in imparting confidence in all quarters. Manufacturers are already making some preparations for the Fall trade. There is yet, however, no demand for goods for the coming season, as is usual in prosperous times. All parties interested in the dry goods trade are watching the weather, and seeking intelligence from every quarter in regard to the crops. Thus far, thanks to a good Providence, the season has been most propitious, and every one feels confident that a bountiful harvest is to be given us. In a few weeks, now, this most important question will be settled. Brown sheetings and shirtings are in steady demand for small lots to supply retail orders from the interior. Prices are unchanged. Stock is accumulating. Prints are in better demand. Best Spring styles are sold quickly on arrival, at firm prices. No stock will be carried over. Bleached goods are dull and sell only in very small lots. The stock is increasing. Prices are steady for standard makes; others are weak. Printed lawns are heavy, while the demand is quite limited; a large stock will be carried over unless forced off at public auction. Denims are dull, and perhaps a little weaker in price, except for a few standard makes. Stripes and ticks are in less demand, with no prospect of improvement for a month to come. Drills are not wanted for export, while the demand for home trade has fallen off almost entirely. Printing cloths are inactive, nothing doing in them for Fall trade. Cotton bags are in steady demand, with no accumulation of stock. Prices firm. Corset jeans are steady at unchanged quotations. Ginghams in best Spring styles sell moderately; others neglected and heavy. Muslin de laines are lower for seasonable styles, with a disposition to close off stock on best possible terms. Italian cloths are firm and more active. Cloths and cassimeres are a little more wanted, and are held firmly. Carpets are yet in demand at Fall prices. Other domestic fabrics are about the same as at our last report. Foreign goods are not much wanted, even at reduced prices. A large stock will be carried over. Collections from the country are a little better, and very few failures or suspensions reported."

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been pressed for sale to-day, at a further reduction of 20c.@35c. ₱ bbl. The demand, however, has been extremely limited, and the market closes quite heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,250 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $7@$8 50; common to good Extra State at $8 85@$9 75; good to choice do. do. at $9 75@$11; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 10@$11 10 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 00	@$8 30
Extra State	8 85	@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 75	@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 10	@11 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 15	@13 50
Extra Genesee	11 00	@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 25	@16 75

Southern Flour is depressed and lower; sales have been reported of 470 bbls., at $9 25@$11 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11 10@$15 50 for fair to very choice extra do. ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues quiet and depressed at $11@$14 for extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at from $6@$8 65 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate request at $5 65@$5 85 for Jersey; $5 50 for City, and $5 25 for Brandywine and Fairfax, ₱ bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 950 bbls. and sacks, at $11 25@$13 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been less active and generally heavy in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 16,750 bushels, including No. 2 to No. 1 Spring at $1 90@$2 25, and very choice White California at $2 60 ₱ bushel—an extreme rate. Corn has been in moderate demand since our last, opening rather more firmly, but closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 92,500 bushels at $1 07@$1 12 for common to very handsome new Mixed Western, closing at $1 10 for prime; $1 12@$1 14 for old Mixed Western; 90c.@$1 03 for unsound; and $1 08@$1 14 for new and old White and Yellow Western and Southern ₱ bushel. Rye is very dull at $1 25@$1 35, chiefly at $1 25@$1 30 for Western, and $1 40@$1 47½ for State, ₱ bushel; sales 6,100 bushels. Barley continues quiet but firm. Barley Malt is inactive at $1 50@$1 60 ₱ bushel; 2,500 bushels were sold on private terms. Oats have been in more active speculative demand and quoted decidedly higher. We quote: Chicago, Milwaukee and Michigan at 76c.@80c.; new Western at from 80c.@89c.; State at 90c.@91c.; Southern at 85c., Canada 85c. ₱ bushel; sales 87,000 bushels. Of Canadian Peas sales have been reported of 21,000 bushels, at $1 10 ₱ bushel. The Albany *Argus*, of this morning, gives the following list of boats laden with Flour and Grain, which passed Fultonville, bound to the Hudson River, during twenty-four hours, prior to 10½ A. M., on Tuesday, June 18, 1867: Constitution, Buffalo, Oats, &c.; G. G. Hazard, Buffalo, Oats; Chas. M. Belknap, Buffalo, Corn; Ellen, Buffalo, Corn; Ella T. Davis, Buffalo, Corn; B. F. Taber, Buffalo, Rye, &c.; Sam'l H. Wilcox, Oswego, Corn. There are only two or three boats bound east at Fultonville and the break at Oriskany.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair supply and moderate request at $1 10@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 35@$1 65 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw 95c.@$1 20 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in, including New at 30c.@35c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ₱ lb.

LATHS—Have been quiet at $3 20@$3 25 ₱ thousand.

LIME—Rockland has been in moderate request at $1 25 for common, and $1 85 for lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Have been generally inactive, yet in most instances have been held quite firmly. We quote: Ingot Copper at 23½c.@24½c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $42@$44; Scotch Pig, $40@$45; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $85@$90 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $6 50@$6 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6⅜c.@6⅝c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Straits Tin, 23¼c.@23½c., in gold; Banca Tin, 25¾c.@26c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Zinc, 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand to-day, including Porto Rico at 53c.@70c.; Cuba at 39c.@58c.; English Island, 55c.@57c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 59c.@62c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 12½; Resin at $3 50@$8 25 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 37½@$4 37; Pitch, $4½@$4 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at 70c.@75c.; Bleached Whale, 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Unbleached do. at $2 65@$2 70; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@70c.; Linseed Oil at $1 35@$1 40 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is very quiet at 14c.@14½c. for Crude; 9c. for do., in bulk; 21c.@25c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 36c.@38c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,500 bbls., in lots, at $20 60@$20 87½ for new Western Mess, closing at $20 70@$20 75, cash; $19 75@$20 for one-year-old Mess $18 25 for Prime, $21 25 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are rather more active at 8¼c.@10c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@13½c. for Hams, ₱ lb.; sales 270 pkgs. Bacon is in fair request at 12⅛c.@12½c. for Short Clear, 11½c. for Short Rib, 10½c. for Cumberland Cut; 11⅛ for Long Rib, ₱ lb.; sales 470 boxes. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales have been reported since our last of 820 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@12⅝c., and small lots of choice kettle-rendered at 12⅝c.@13c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in demand at $15@$21 for very poor to choice Plain Mess, and $22 50@$27 50 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 315 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quite dull. Beef Hams have been inactive at $38@$41 ₱ bbl.; sales 75 bbls. Butter continues in limited demand at 18c.@28c. for State, 10c.@21c. for inferior to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in less request at 7c.@16c. ₱ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ₱ lb	20	@28
State, Firkins, Yellow, ₱ lb	26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb	20	@24
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ₱ lb	20	@24
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ₱ lb	17	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ₱ lb	18	@22
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ₱ lb	18	@20
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ₱ lb	18	@21
Western, Ordinary, ₱ lb	14	@17
Grease Butter, ₱ lb	10	@12½

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	15	@16
Factory Dairies, fair, ₱ lb	14	@15
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	14	@15
Farm Dairies, fair, ₱ lb	11	@13
Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb	7	@10

SUGARS—Have been more firmly held and have been in fair demand; sales since our last 1,270 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11½c.@13¼c. and 650 boxes Havana, part at 10⅞c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in brisk request and buoyant at from 13½c.@16½c. ₱ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their varieties thus: Best Crushed, Granulated and Ground Sugar, 16c.; White Sugar, A, 15½c., and Yellow Sugar, C, 14½c., cash, ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 41,000 lbs., at 12½c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 91,000 lbs. at 11¼c.@11½c.; also 58,000 lbs. Grease at 8c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 350 bbls. Western, in bond, at 35c.@37c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Has attracted less attention within the past few days. Desirable lots have not been freely offered, and have been quoted firm, and a moderate inquiry for them. Other descriptions have been in excessive supply and irregular in price.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece Saxony fleece	57@62
Full blood fleece ½ and ¾ blood fleece	52@57
Native and ¼ blood fleece Common fleece	48@50
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	70@76
Saxony fleece Full blood fleece ½ and ¾ blood fleece	58@65
Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	49@53
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece Full blood fleece	52@58
½ and ¾ blood fleece Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	45@51
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	48@55
Unwashed fleece	30@40
Southern unwashed fleece	26@40
Southern unwashed fleece, burry	16@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@42
Unwashed fleece	22@34
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@20
California.	
Washed fleece	42@52
Unwashed fleece, fine Unwashed fleece, medium	24@38
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@23
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@20
Pulled fine	38@43
Pulled medium	35@38
Pulled common	26@32
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	50@55
New-York City, super	40@45
New-York City, No. 1	32@35
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Country, extra	50@62
Country, super	42@52
Country, No. 1	35@40
Country No. 2	15@18
Lambs	36@47
Western limed pulled	30@40
Southern limed pulled	28@33
Tub washed	45@58

FREIGHTS—Have been more active to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 475 bales Cotton at 3-16d.@7-32d. ₱ lb.; 500 tcs. Lard and 1,000 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 25s.; 600 pkgs. Butter by do. at 30s.; 150 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d. For London, by steamer, 13,000 bush. Canada Peas at 5½d. per bush.; 150 bales Furs at 40s.; and 50 tons Measurement Goods at 30s.@40s. ₱ ton For Glasgow, by steamer, 14,000 bush. Corn on p. t.; and 100 tcs. Lard at 25s. ₱ ton. For Bremen, 200 hhds. and 150 cases Tobacco at 17s. 6d. and 8s., respectively. For Rotterdam, 1,700 bbls. Petroleum at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Baltic ports direct, a vessel from New-York with Petroleum at 5s., and another from Philadelphia at 6s. ₱ bbl.

Sales of Real Estate—June 19.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
[Under direction of John W. Waiting, Esq., Referee.]

PEARL-ST—Premises No. 278; lot 25x90	$20,000

BY E. G. THURSBY.
Brooklyn Property.

2-story brick house and lot on east side of Leonard-st., between Grand and Powers sts	$4,700
1 lot on west side of Graham-av., between Ainslie and Devoe sts	1,085
2 lots adjoining above, each	1,100
1 lot adjoining above	1,075

BY J. COLE.

4 lots on east side of Broadway, between Conway and Stewart sts., each	$490
7 lots on north side of Stewart-st., between Bushwick-av. and Broadway, each	110
7 lots on south side of Vanderveer-st., between Bushwick-av. and Broadway, each	110
8 lots on west side of Bushwick-av., between Vanderveer and Stewart sts., each	110
6 lots on north side of Hull-st., between Bushwick-av. and Broadway, each	120
4 lots on west side of Bushwick-av., between Hull and William sts., each	190
4 lots on north side of William-st., between Bushwick-av. and Broadway, each	140
5 lots on s. s. of Furman-st., in rear of above, each	140
3 lots on west side of Bushwick-av., between William and Furman sts., each	205
14 lots on the northeast corner of Furman-st. and Bushwick-av., (irregular size,) each	75

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GRAND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY FOR A HOTEL KEEPER.—A well established hotel of 100 rooms to let, and furniture, stock, &c., for sale; price $25,000—$10,000 cash, balance on time to suit. Rent $4,400 per annum. This is no humbug, but a fortune to a man that can keep a hotel. Apply to F. P. PERKINS, No. 727 Broadway.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE.—AN ACTIVE business man, with from $25,000 to $50,000, can secure a large interest in a well-established, profitable and extensive manufacturing business in this City. Particulars and an interview can be had by addressing A. B., Box No. 1,709 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—STOCK AND fixtures of a gentlemen's furnishing and hosiery store established over 22 years; best stand in the City, the present proprietor wishing to retire. A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS AND MINER.

On THURSDAY, June 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 114 East 24th-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels carpet, black-walnut sofa, arm and parlor chairs in green reps, black-walnut marble-top centre-table, lace curtains, gilt frame French plate pier mirrors, lounges in green plush, rosewood hall stands, black-walnut marble-top centre table, rosewood suite in green reps, mahogany marble-top centre table, mahogany wardrobes, black-walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, pillasses, bolsters and pillows, comforters, black-walnut marble-top side-tables, black-walnut cane seat chairs, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth, black-walnut marble-top dressing bureaus, rosewood tete-a-tetes in hair-cloth, etageres, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany work-tables, window-shades, oak extension dining-table, bronze clock, oak cane-seat chairs, china, crockery, glassware, Brussels stair carpets, stair rods, kitchen furniture, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,

On SATURDAY, June 22, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,

RUBBER GOODS, &c.,

consisting of India rubber goods, fixtures and tools, India rubber in various forms and gutta-percha tools used to manufacture India rubber and gutta-percha and many other articles in the line, being the balance of a large establishment giving up business.

SALE POSITIVE WITHOUT RESERVE.

ALSO

about 10,000 Gannett's patent self-filling clothes-sprinklers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS AND MINER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE BELONGING TO THE LATE REUBEN WITHERS, ESQ., DECEASED.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

Will sell at auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in this City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 9th day of July next, all that piece or parcel of land, with a three-story house and other buildings thereon erected, situated on the westerly side of 2d-av., No. 135, between St. Mark's-place and 9th-st.; lot 35x120 feet. Further particulars will be found in the legal advertisement in the *Journal of Commerce.*

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On SATURDAY, June 22, at 10½ o'clock, in their store, No. 93 Liberty-st.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On TUESDAY, June 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 135 West 21st-st.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following-described property:

25,234 pairs Machine-sewed Boots.
58,989 pairs Machine-sewed Bootees.
13,500 pounds of Wall Tents.
6,900 pounds of Common Tents.
18,000 pounds of Hospital Tents.
10,900 pounds of Shelter Tents.
7,355 pounds of Canvas.

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

TERMS—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and balance before goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.

Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Asst. Q. M. G. U. S. A.

FIFTY-FIRST AUCTION SALE.

50,000 TO 60,000
TONS SCRANTON COAL,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1867.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1867.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, June 26, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon,

50,000 TO 60,000 TONS

of fresh mined Coal from the Lackawanna regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of July, 1867.

Also, at the same time and place,

10,000 TONS

deliverable at Washington, N. J., during the month of July, 1867.

TERMS—Fifty cents per ton, payable in current funds on the day of sale, and the balance within ten days thereafter, if required, at the office of the Company.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

NEW CANVAS AT AUCTION.

SALE AT NAVY-YARD.

By order of Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Bell, U. S. N., Commandant, I will sell by public auction, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, June 24, at 12 M., the following, viz.:

A quantity of new hammock, cot and bag canvas. Also a large number of made-up hammocks, cots, clothes-bags, coal-bags, boat-awnings, &c.

TERMS—20 per cent. deposit at sale, and balance in United States currency within one week from day of sale.

EDWARD HOOKER, U. S. N.,
Naval Storekeeper.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1867.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN.

THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 20, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:

FRESH SICILY LEMONS.

800 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Balance cargo *Nuova Providenza*, from Palermo.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION, BY order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Hon. DARIUS PECK, Referee, on SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, at 2 P. M., at the Court-house in Hudson, Columbia County,

THE EMPIRE LOOM WORKS, AT STOCKPORT,

Columbia County, on Claverack Creek, a never-failing water-power, five miles north of Hudson, N. Y.

Main building, brick factory and machine shop, 250x50 feet, two stories, with wheel-house, turbine wheel and shafting attached, with 12 to 14 feet head of water; carpenter's shop and saw-mill, large foundry and forging-shop, pattern-shop, cleaning-shop, two barns, with stable and brick office, inclosing about five acres, and premises for about 500 workmen. Also,

THE EMPIRE HOUSE HOTEL,

with stable, barn, icehouse, &c., with accommodations for 30 to 40 persons; also, 12 double and single frame dwellings for workmen, and about 70 acres meadow and pasture land.

For further particulars apply at No. 155 Duane-st., New-York, or to the Referee, at Hudson.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 19 AND 20, AT OUR STORE NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., OPPOSITE THE POST-OFFICE, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M. EACH DAY, GREAT CLOSING SALE OF CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, PEDESTALS, VASES, &c., &c., &c., THE IMPORTATION OF F. ZANNONI & CO.

This assortment is composed of an entire invoice just received from Italy, comprising pedestals, columns, vases and tazzas, richly carved and ornamented with real artistic and new designs. Also, the entire stock of the above firm, consisting of about 40 magnificent and valuable groups, figures and busts of Carrara marble, alabaster, Parian and bronze clocks and statuettes, classical urns, Bohemian glassware, &c., groups of animals, and a large variety of small articles of real merit and beauty. Sale positive, as the owner is going to Europe. On exhibition, with descriptive catalogue, Monday, June 17.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 22, 1867, at 12½ o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern: First mortgage bonds, $1,000 each of the Southwest Pacific Railroad Company, Missouri, bearing 7 per cent. interest per annum, payable July 1 and Jan. 1. These bonds are secured by a mortgage to Charles H. Ward, of Messrs. Ward & Co., and W. H. Aldrich, Secretary of the Union Trust Company, on the complete railroad and on the lands belonging thereto. These bonds are also guaranteed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company which has a land grant from Congress of fifty-five million acres. (Hypothecated.)

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, THE ENtire contents of a large house, removed to the store No. 724 Broadway for convenience of sale, embracing elegant parlor suites in ebony and gilt frames, covered with crimson silk reps, carved rosewood suite, (made by Belter,) covered in blue and gold brocatel, four French plate mirrors, six elegant carved black walnut French bedsteads and rich bureaus to match, with best hair mattresses, bolsters, pillows, blankets, sheets, towels, spreads, napkins, table-cloths, &c.; centre-table, oak and black walnut pillar extension-tables, armoire wardrobes, lounges, bookcases, all the carpets of the house, nearly new. Also, fifty Brussels and velvet carpets and oil-cloths, sent in for this sale; large quantity of rich china and cut-glass ware, plated ware and kitchen furniture. Sale peremptory.

H. H. SNELLING, Auctioneer.

DISTILLERY AT AUCTION.—BY ORDER of Deputy Collector E. S. McCook, Esq., we will sell THIS DAY, June 20, at 12 o'clock, M., at No. 156 (old number) East 28th-st., the distillery therein situated, in complete order. Also, one copper still and worm.

SNELLING & ADAMS, No. 910 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—UNDER THE DIRECtion of Robt. D. Livingston, Esq., Referee. VALUABLE STAPLE-ST. PROPERTY.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 3, 1867, at 12 o'clock, premises 4 Staple-st., west side, between Jay and Harrison sts.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn:

A large assortment of good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, pianos and dry goods, vases, velvet and other carpets, &c., &c.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—BY GERARD, BETTS & CO., Auctioneers.—Will be sold at public auction on FRIDAY, June 21, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 154 Reade-st., New-York, the entire stock of merchandise, machinery, store and office fixtures, &c., of Richard Davies, consisting in part of teas, ground coffee and spices; coffee and spice mixings; one steam-engine and boiler, 12 to 15-horse power; three coffee roasters complete; three power mills, shafting and belting, and everything necessary to carry on the coffee and spice business.

HOSEA F. CLARK, Assignee.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 5th-av.

TWO HANDSOME SADDLE PONIES, splendidly broke for boys' use, kind and safe; the ages of the boys now using them are 7 and 5 years, at Miner & Somerville's auction stable, Union-square, at 11 o'clock FRIDAY.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ARMY WAGONS, BLANKETS, TENTS with Poles, Pins, Ambulances, Wagon Covers, Canvas Awning, Boat Sails, McClellan Saddles, Mule Collars, Harness, Army Clothing. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT PARK AND Basket phaetons; also one coupe, nearly new; will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 5 East 39th-st., adjoining riding-school stables.

ATTENTION!—COACHES, PHAETONS, rockaways, cabriolets, road, top, depot, express and business wagons; harness from $16 to $80, new and second-hand, at W. H. GRAYS, 22, 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCKaway. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable No. 12 West 32d-st., a few doors west of 5th-av.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL; A Tale of '98. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, WILD IRISH GIRL, A DAY IN PARIS, and PRESUMPTIVE EVIDENCE. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Irwin, supported by the company.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ROMEO AND JULIET. Mr. W. F. Leggett as Romeo.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII. PANORAMA OF THE NILE. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3, and EVENING at 8 o'clock, PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI, HUSBAND FOR AN HOUR, and JENNY LIND.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE RIVAL'S RENDEZVOUS, SOMEBODY'S COAT, BALLADS, DANCES and INTERLUDES.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUE OF THE JAPS, NORMA, &c.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$10
The DAILY TIMES (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	$5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
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TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have Cable dates to last evening. A collective note from the French, Russian, Prussian and Italian Governments was presented to the Porte on Saturday last, urging a suspension of hostilities in the Island of Candia.

The riot in Birmingham was speedily suppressed by the action of the Government. In the House of Commons, Hon. GATHORNE HARDY, the Home Secretary, announced that the disturbances in Birmingham had been ended, peace and order had been restored throughout the city.

GENERAL.

The Constitutional Convention assembled yesterday morning at the usual hour. The President announced the standing committees, of which there are twenty-seven. Petitions were presented in favor of equal rights, of manhood suffrage, relative to the Bill of Rights and to the Code, all of which were referred. A resolution calling for an amendment disfranchising all persons convicted of buying or selling votes was laid on the table. A resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of prohibiting extra compensation being given to public officers was referred. A resolution calling upon County Clerk's for a report of business transacted in the different Courts was laid on the table. A motion made by Mr. CALLAHAN, calling upon the Convention to so amend the Constitution as to secure all cities and municipalities in the State in their right to administer their own local Governments, and to prevent partial and partizan legislation by the Legislature, and to consider the subject of special legislation and existing commissions as applied to New-York and Brooklyn, was referred to the Committee on Cities. A motion proposing an inquiry into the expediency of providing for more equal representation in the Legislature was referred. Several other motions and resolutions looking to a remodeling of the Legislature, and increasing the pay of members, were referred to appropriate committees. The Convention adjourned until this morning.

The Surratt trial was continued yesterday. Judge FISHER overruled the motion made on the previous day to counsel for the prosecution to furnish a list of witnesses to the defence. Mr. CARROLL HOBART, a conductor on the Vermont Central Railroad, testified that some time between the 10th and 20th of April, 1865, two men got on his train at night to ride from St. Albans to Rouse's Point, saying they were anxious to get to Canada. As they had not money to pay their fare they were left at a way station. Mr. HOBART thought SURRATT was one of these men. CHARLES H. BLINN testified that the same two men arrived at St. Albans on the night of the 17th of April with New-York passengers. They were permitted to sleep in the depot, and when they went out witness found where one of them had been sleeping a pocket-handkerchief marked "J. H. Surratt." SCIPIAN GUILLO testified that on the afternoon of the assassination he met HEROLD in the street, and walked with him to Willard's Hotel. There HEROLD entered into conversation with a young man whom he believed to be SURRATT. Sergt. COOPER corroborated the testimony of Sergt. DYE in relation to seeing BOOTH and SURRATT in front of the theatre a few minutes before the assassination. The Court adjourned until this morning.

The Spanish steamer *Pelago*, from the West Indies, brings news from Havana to the 14th. It was reported that SALNAVE had been made President by proclamation, of Hayti, much against his inclination. SALNAVE had rendered himself exceedingly popular by threatening to bayonet some Provisional Secretaries who had embezzled $30,000 of the public funds. The Constitution will soon be revised, when it is believed SALNAVE will be formally elected President. Major MCKAY, of the British Army, was being tried by court-martial at Belize. He is held responsible for the trouble which recently occurred there, and for the damage done the Indians. The revolution in Araqua had been subdued, and Gen. GILL was in control of the Government. The American steamer *United States*, from Wilmington, N. C., with emigrants, had arrived at Guaymas, and was to be followed by two more vessels similarly freighted. Capt. FRY, of the American brig *Chattanooga*, was knocked overboard at Porto Rico, and lost.

Advices from Mexico to the 3d inst., have been received. No progress had been made in the trial of MAXIMILIAN and his officers, and the populace were indignant at the delay. The siege of the City of Mexico was vigorously kept up, and it was believed that the city and garrison would speedily fall into the hands of the Liberals. Gen. MARQUEZ, who holds the city, has seized upon a large number of citizens whom he threatened with death if MAXIMILIAN was executed.

The Ohio Republican State Convention, which met at Columbus yesterday, made the following nominations: For Governor, R. B. HAYES; Lieutenant-Governor, SAMUEL HALLOWAY; Judge of Supreme Court, JOHN WELCH; Auditor, JAMES A. GADMAN; Treasurer, SIDNEY L. WANNER; Attorney-General, WM. H. WEST; Comptroller of the Treasury, MOSES R. BRAILEY. A lengthy platform was adopted, the principal feature of which is a declaration in favor of manhood suffrage. It also indorses the action of Gen. SHERIDAN and the other military commanders under the Reconstruction Act. The Administration of Gov. COX was heartily indorsed.

The attempt to repair the damage done to the Atlantic Cable recently, by an iceberg, near Heart's Content, has been a complete success. On Monday the steamer *Chiltou* commenced grappling for the broken cable, and in a short time secured the Irish end, which was found to be in perfect order. Before night the other end was recovered, a splice made, and communication established.

The Variety Theatre in Philadelphia was destroyed by fire last evening, together with considerable property adjoining. A small audience was in the building at the time the fire broke out, but all escaped in safety. When the walls fell, several persons were severely injured, and it is feared that a number were crushed to death. The loss cannot yet be estimated.

A dispatch from Charleston states that Gen. SICKLES has asked to be relieved from the command of the Second Military District, and demands a Court of Inquiry to inquire into his official conduct. The reason for this demand is said to be the charges made against his administration by the Attorney-General in his recently published opinion.

Dispatches from Junction City, Kansas, report several more murders committed by the Indians. The stage coaches have been so frequently attacked that it is now impossible to get drivers for them. It is rumored that Gen. CUSTER's cavalry had been attacked by a superior force and obliged to retreat.

LOCAL.

The Summer Race meeting at Jerome Park commenced yesterday. The weather was remarkably fine; the track in capital condition, considering the heavy rains of the preceding day; and the attendance good, but by no means so numerous as at the Spring meeting. *Luxemburg* won the $700 purse, one mile and five furlongs, beating *Delaware, Ripley, Climax, Luther*, (second,) *Maid of Honor, Hampton Court* and *Shamrock*. Time—3:04. The Belmont stakes were won by *Ruthless*, beating *De Coursey*, (second,) *Rivoli*, (third,) and *Monday*. Time—3:05. Mr. MORRIS' *Cleopatra* won the Hopeful stakes, beating Mr. SANFORD's *Puck* and *'Pretty One*, and *Sea Breeze*, filley. Time—1:09¾. The purse for mile heats was won by Mr. ALEXANDER's *Virgil*, beating *Morrissey*, who won the first heat,) *Redwing, Don* and *Capt. Moore*. Time—1:48, 1:50½, 1:49.

A large audience was assembled in the Brick Church, Fifth-avenue, last evening, to welcome and bid farewell to the delegates from the Scotch and Irish Presbyterian Churches, who have been on a visit to this country for several weeks past, and are about to return home. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. DE WITT, and by three of the delegates, Drs. HALL and FAIRBAIRN and Rev. Mr. WELLS—the remaining delegate, Dr. DENHAM, being unavoidably absent. Dr. HALL alluded to the Fenian swindle, and gave his countrymen some good advice relative thereto.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder HACKETT sentenced MAURICE LONERGAN, the convicted wife-murderer, to be hanged on the 9th of August proximo. After the Grand Jury had been discharged with the thanks of the Court, six cases were disposed of. Of the prisoners arraigned, two were sentenced to the Penitentiary, one to the House of Refuge, two remanded for sentence, two discharged under suspended sentence, and one acquitted. Mr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., appeared for the people.

Officers YOUNG and COYLE, of the detective force, were on trial before the Police Commissioners yesterday, on complaint of Mr. JAS. G. COLLINS, who charges them with blackmailing him to the extent of $200. The evidence showed that COLLINS offered to pay that amount for the recovery of some stolen checks, and that half of the amount was kept by the Police with the knowledge of the Commissioners, and the other half went to a person who assisted in recovering the stolen property.

MAURICE LONERGAN was sentenced yesterday, by Recorder HACKETT, to be hanged on the 9th of August next. He was convicted of having murdered his wife on the 25th of March last. Immediately after the sentence his counsel obtained from the Supreme Court a writ of error, with stay of proceedings until the case can be brought before the Court of Appeals.

The Board of Education met last evening, President MCLEAN in the Chair. Important resolutions with reference to the Graduating Classes of Ward Grammar Schools were adopted. It was ordered that $75,000 of the School Fund of 1867 be reserved for the payment of Ward School teachers. The Board then adjourned to meet on Wednesday next.

The trial of the Champagne case is still progressing in the United States District Court. The session was occupied yesterday mainly in reading the foreign depositions offered by the defence to show that the champagne seized by the Government was not undervalued in the invoices sworn to by the French importers.

The second day of the Tenth Annual Schützenfest was celebrated yesterday at Jones' Wood, and was brought to a close by a Summer-night festival. The duration of the *fest* has been prolonged, and the concluding ceremonies will take place to-morrow, when the prizes will be awarded and the King of the *Schützen* receive the crown.

A trotting match for $2,000, mile heats, in harness, between the stallions *Commodore Vanderbilt* and *Gen. McClellan*, came off on the Union Course, Long Island, yesterday. *Gen. McClellan* having beaten *Vanderbilt* in their previous match, was the favorite at 100 to 20, but the *Commodore* won in three straight heats in 2:33, 2:30, 2:33.

At a meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday a communication was received from Fire Marshal BAKER making some important suggestions in regard to the storage of cotton; also a communication from the clerks of the Department asking that they may not be required to report for duty before 9 A. M.

WILLIAM T. SKIDMORE, on trial for the murder of WILLIAM BISHOP CARR, committed suicide yesterday by cutting his throat, in the Kings County Jail, where he was confined. SKIDMORE left letters acknowledging his guilt, but denying that the murder was committed for the purpose of robbery.

Yesterday the exercises at Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, preliminary to the great "Commencement" speeches, which all young graduating collegiates make on leaving the scenes of their studies for four years, took place and passed off with great *éclat*.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday in the Supreme Court, Justice INGRAHAM presiding, in the case of NANCY A. BRIGGS *vs.* JOSIAH BRIGGS. The custody of the children is, by the terms of the decree, awarded to the plaintiff.

The corner-stone of a new Episcopal Church to be called the Church of the Resurrection, was laid with appropriate ceremonies yesterday, at the corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-seventh-street.

Rev. THORNTON A. MILLS, D. D., Secretary of Education for the Ministry in the Presbyterian Church, fell dead in the ferry-house at Hoboken yesterday afternoon.

The Board of Audit met yesterday pursuant to adjournment, but as two of the members were unavoidably absent no business was done, and another meeting was appointed for to-day at 11 A. M.

The Mutual and Eclectic Ball Clubs played a match yesterday, at Williamsburgh; the score in a full game standing 32 to 5, in favor of the Mutuals. The Eclectics failed to score until the eighth inning.

We are indebted to Mr. J. C. HUERTAS, purser of steamship *Eagle*, from Havana, for files of papers and price current.

Breadstuffs were in moderate demand yesterday; Flour was decidedly lower, and Oats materially dearer; Corn, Rye, Barley and Peas were heavy. Provisions were in less request and depressed in price. Cotton was quiet and tending downward. Groceries were in fair demand; Sugars were on the advance. The freight engagements were more extensive, with 556 vessels of all classes in port.

Frauds in Stamps.

It is stated that a large business is done in selling revenue and postage stamps which have been already once used, the cancelation of them being washed off in some way. An individual, who had offered a stamp of this kind for sale was brought before the United States Circuit Court a day or two ago, and pleading guilty was fined $50.

There is little or no protection against these petty frauds in the present mode of canceling stamps as required by law. It is not an infrequent thing also for men to cancel stamps by simply making a dash across the face of them, which is no cancelation at all, for the stamp with such a dash is as good on one instrument as on another. But even if the law is complied with in canceling them and the name and date are written across the face, there is no protection against this system of washing off the cancelation. That can be only guarded against by requiring the cancelation to be done in such a way as to cut through the paper.

It is astonishing to see what an amount of petty knavery is exhibited in this matter of stamps. Many a man who would be intensely indignant if he was called dishonest, will not hesitate to cheat the Government out of two cents, by not stamping a receipt, or out of three cents, by using a second time a postage-stamp which has not been thoroughly canceled. Any man who keeps his eyes open in this direction will very easily see enough of this small rascality to fully justify Mr. BEECHER's remark that, "instead of men having too much pride, it is a pity they had not more. If they had, they would not be so mean."

Labor and Capital—Mr. Wade's "Jump Forward."

We imagined that the dispatch published the other day, from Lawrence, did Senator WADE injustice. It seemed scarcely credible that any man occupying his position would arraign the inequality of wealth as a wrong to be remedied by legislation. We were not willing to believe that the doctrine of dividing property, and adding to the rewards of labor by a legislative inroad upon the hoard of the capitalist, is to be imported into our politics and made the groundwork of future agitation. It is now apparent, however, that the Senator has not been misrepresented. The telegraph did not pervert his words. The letter we publish this morning, from our special correspondent who was of the Senatorial party, more than confirms the original statement.

Nor can Mr. WADE's declarations be confounded with demands growing out of the war, or the uses to which the war is put by extremist agitators. When Mr. STEVENS insists upon confiscation, it is as a result of the war and a punishment of its promoters. He proposes to make the property of rebels pay for the rebellion and for the reward of Southern loyalists, so-called, without in any manner touching the general rights of property. So is it also with WENDELL PHILLIPS. He contends that the freedmen should be made sharers of lands reclaimed and rendered valuable by their enforced and unrewarded toil. Both propositions are at variance with the usages of modern war and the instincts of civilization, and the adoption of either would imperil the foundation on which all property rests. But they are not presented by their authors in this light, or, perhaps, with any definite conception of their certain tendency.

Mr. WADE occupies altogether different ground. He does not speak of the rebellion: he considers that disposed of. He does not dwell upon reconstruction and its penalties: these are, in his opinion, settled. He proclaims himself a Radical of the breed that is always far ahead. The war has brought the country up to his standard in respect of Slavery and the slaves; and not content with being in advance on the subject of female suffrage, he proclaims that he is "now ready to take another jump forward, if necessary." We suppose he means "necessary" to justify his title as an ultra Radical. For conservatism in all its phases—constitutional, governmental, financial, social—he has nothing but contempt: it is all "hypocrisy and cowardice."

This time, Mr. WADE's "jump forward" is into chaos. He passes over the heads of STEVENS and PHILLIPS at a single leap. He springs from the domain of American republicanism to the region of French socialism. He does not in specific terms indorse PROUDHON and assert that "property is theft," but he assails the whole industrial and business fabric of the country, and sends forth propositions involving a general division of lands and goods, the limitation of capital, and the more ample recompense of labor—all by acts of Congress.

"The terrible distinction which exists" between the laborer and the capitalist is not a discovery of which Mr. WADE can claim the credit. It is a fact which has long engaged the attention of thoughtful men, and sometimes of philanthropists by no means profound in thought. Visionaries have proposed to remove it by laws and combinations, and more often by revolution; but in vain. The fact remains and grows in its proportions. The folly of attempting to destroy it by legislation is, however, conceded even in quarters where the most insane forms of agrarianism and socialism once found favor. Instead of invading the sanctity of property, and so uprooting the great incentive to thrift and persevering industry, the philosophy of to-day addresses itself to the power possessed by organized labor to advance from a condition of dependence and insufficient wages to one of comfort and independence. The coöperative principle is doing for labor what violence or legislation never yet accomplished. The laborers themselves begin to comprehend the power which is in their own keeping, and there are manifold indications of a movement in this country toward a state of things which has already yielded wonders in England, France and Germany.

The coöperate movement, however, is essentially a conservative movement. It recognizes the rights and sanctity of property, to begin with. It places no reliance upon acts of Parliament or Congress, or upon the threats and promises of demagogues. It aims at the elevation and enrichment of labor by a wise use of the strength and means which are at its command. It has no need of agitation or agitators. It disclaims dependence on politicians. And it works gradually, patiently, and withal peacefully, with a very proper contempt for the men who would prevert it to the purposes of a reckless partisanship.

The President of the Senate, with all his advanced Radicalism, is a long way behind the coöperative workers in his political economy and his sagacity. Compared with their practical wisdom, his talk at Lawrence is as the empty declamation of a demagogue, who, consciously or unconsciously, is endeavoring to raise a spirit which will not lie down at his bidding. He calls for Congressional legislation that shall shorten the hours of labor and at the same time increase its pay. He declares that "a more equal distribution of capital must be wrought out," and that upon Congress devolves the duty of doing it. He contends that the society which allots ease to some and hard labor to others is fundamentally unjust, and must be overthrown—by Congressional enactment. These are the tasks which Mr. WADE assigns to the body of which he is a conspicuous member. These are the destructive, leveling and utterly anarchical propositions by which he hopes to commend himself to the favor of the American people.

We have too much confidence in their good sense to believe that they will witness this "jump forward" with any other feelings than those of astonishment and disgust. Nowhere in the world is property so universally diffused as in this country, and nowhere, therefore, will the protest against every scheme for violating its rights be uttered with such heartiness and effect. But Mr. WADE cannot be allowed to promulgate a policy which imperils the safeguards of society, and at the same time arrogate to himself authority as a Radical Republican. The views we have reproduced from his Lawrence speech are the views, not of a Radical Republican, but of a leveler and revolutionist. To these even the Radicals of the North cannot be indifferent. Every capitalist, every farmer, every manufacturer, every sober, honest and skillful workman is interested in crushing them as speedily as they are uttered. The question Mr. WADE has raised is not one of politics but of order and peace. It is not one of party, but one that concerns the whole people. And it is incumbent upon the Senators and others who are ordinarily supposed to act with Mr. WADE to disclaim sympathy with his hostility to capital, and to show that they have no disposition to follow the "jump forward" which he has taken.

The City Railroads—The Government Tax and Legal Fare.

A decision of some general interest, the report of which appears in another column, has just been rendered in the Court of Common Pleas, before a full Bench. The case was that of a passenger against the Dry Dock Railroad Company—the judgment of the Court being, and we think justly, in favor of the Company.

The amended Internal Revenue Law of 1866 provided that the tax of one-eighth per cent. on each passenger by the City railroads might be collected from passengers by the issue of tickets in certain multiples. It was made incumbent on the Company to supply tickets on this principle, adding merely the Government tax to the five-cent rate. Where the passenger failed to avail himself of the issue in multiples, six cents became the legal fare. The law admitted of no double interpretation; and it is not probable that it would have been questioned, but that the managers of the Company that appear as defendants in this suit showed an unusual—it may be said, an altogether exceptional—desire to accommodate their customers. They issued tickets with coupons attached. On these the exact amount of the tax, added to the fare printed on the Company's charter, was collected. The thing assumed the form of a contract between the two parties. All that the Company stipulated for after the ticket (with the attached coupons) had been purchased, was that the conductor, and not the passenger, should detach the coupon. There was nothing strange or exacting in this. It is practically the same rule on steam railways, generally where the traveler buys a ticket carrying him any great distance or over connecting lines. He doesn't chop up his ticket after purchasing it at the station or agency, nor does he hand it out in bits to the conductor as the latter goes his rounds of the car.

But even if the rule requiring the coupon to be detached by the conductor had been a new one, the managers of the Dry Dock Company had put it out of the power of passengers to complain by printing on each ticket the terms of the contract. The plaintiff in the case reported to-day, indeed, admitted that he was perfectly aware of the terms of his contract. He seems to have been in a speculative mood when he raised the legal issue with the Company as carriers, by his deliberately detaching the coupons himself, tendering these as fare; refusing to show his ticket, and then claiming damages because he couldn't be carried on his own terms and according to his own notions of the contract.

It is not often that a railroad corporation comes out of a case of litigation with such clean hands as in this instance; the facts on that account, however, need not be concealed. What the general public complain of in most instances is not that the Goveanment tax or the six-cent fare is exorbitant, but that most of our City companies provide insufficient accommodation for their passengers. The *packing* system, which has no parallel in other civilized communities, is the first great grievance in our City railroads. The next evil is their deficiency in speed. Nine-tenths of the passengers, even those who have to do daily drudgery of the hardest kind, could better afford to pay ten cents than six, if they could be carried to and from their places of business at the rate of ten instead of six miles an hour, and were provided with seats, in place of being hustled and jammed together like cattle bound for the shambles.

No one can complain of the expense of an intra-mural ride which costs only sixpence for five full miles—were it not a ride which half the time involves annoyance, discomfort and irritation almost maddening. These are evils which do not hang upon the established tariff. Were the latter doubled to-morrow in the interest of the *older* companies, at least, the accommodation offered to passengers would be no greater than it is. The means of conveyance would not be speedier; and everything excepting the semi-annual dividends would be about the same as now. Relief will only come when we get a substantial elevated or underground road.

The Ruling Classes.

A City contemporary seems to think that the community ought to feel outraged because it so happened that at a "wake" held *after* the funeral the other day, in the neighborhood of Calvary Cemetery, some fourteen male and female. skulls were cracked and one infant pounded to death. "We trust," adds the writer, "that if any of the savages are caught the law will serve them with exemplary severity."

Three months ago a set of riotous persons of precisely the same class as these mourners at Calvary Cemetery set upon a few policemen in East Broadway, while in the discharge of their duty, on St. Patrick's Day The officers were brutally beaten, and several permanently maimed. How many arrests were made on that occasion? How many of those arrested were let out on nominal bail? Have any of the rioters been placed on trial?

Our contemporary can possibly answer, since it makes so confident an appeal for exemplary punishment. The bulk of the orderly population have barely the same confidence. A criminal prosecution was entered, the other day, against one of the ruling class among us, in the person of a squatter. He had held possession of a neighbor's lot, without lease, license or law, for a great number of years. He was requested to leave; he was summoned under the ordinary civil process to give up a property which was not his, and which he did not even claim to be his. The case went before the Recorder, and a jury rendered a verdict for the prosecution. The proprietor had been put to very great annoyance and expense; but when the trespasser was brought up for sentence, all that was exacted from him was a promise to remove his goats, his demijohns and his deal boards within two weeks. That was the measure of the penalty.

Such cases might be counted, not by tens, nor by scores, but by hundreds every month in the year—although few of them come before the Court.

Any passenger by a Third-avenue City car may see a process of squatter ejectment now going on between Fortieth and Sixtieth streets, far more practical and potent than any appeal to the civil or criminal courts. The environs of squatterdom at half a dozen points are being undermined. Forty feet below the foundation of tenements occupied by the Sovereigns of the Rocks, heavy blasts of powder are fired a dozen times or more a day. The removal is nevertheless slow and hesitating. The goat-house and half the shebeen frequently tumbles down the rocky precipice before the independent citizen gives a sign of shifting his quarters; and even then, his practice is to *squat* on some other person's property.

This sort of thing will go on just so long as the squatter population and their kindred are sustained with the idea that they are a strong and dominant political force among us. And this notion the *Tribune*, while affecting horror at the Calvary Cemetery outrage, does all it can to encourage and strengthen when it proclaims the glory of American Fenianism, and extols the most heartless and villainous swindle of modern times.

Social Reconstruction.

While many disappointing facts of a political nature still retard the civic union and harmony of the Northern and Southern States, others of a social character encourage us to believe that the process of reconciliation, in its less obvious and more latent forms, is gradually but surely going on. During the past Winter old associations have been revived; Southerners have been hospitably entertained by their former Northern friends; the people of the South have been essentially aided by Northern liberality; nor have private evidences of grateful recognition thereof been wanting. Many Southern visitors among us have expressed their astonishment and pleasure at the freedom from vindictiveness and the kindly confidence of their former antagonists. Expressions of faith in and respect for our best citizens, both the living and the dead, have spontaneously been uttered in both the conversation and the correspondence of leading Southerners.

An example has recently fallen under our notice. Many of our readers will remember that during the efforts of the Southern Relief Association to raise money for the suffering people of the Southern States, a letter appeared in this journal from Dr. MITTAG, of South Carolina, describing the extreme destitution of Lancasterville, in that State, where he resides, and appealing to his old friends in New-York for aid. This letter was addressed to the widow of our late esteemed fellow-citizen, Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, by whom it was sent to the Executive Committee of the Southern Relief Fund, who immediately forwarded provisions.

In acknowledging this timely benefaction, Dr. MITTAG, who is an eminent physician, says that the very name of his old friend Dr. FRANCIS saved Lancasterville from utter destruction. "Expecting," he writes, "that the Federal army would probably burn the public buildings, and, as my residence is near the Court-house, and must be consumed with it, I supposed it might afford a reason to the commanding officer for the exercise of leniency by making to him a statement of facts. How I could manage to command his credence, I was for some time at a loss to conceive; but I remembered I was in possession of a number of letters from my old friend Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, late of the City of New-York, expressive of great kindness and respect for me. I determined I would make my statement to the commanding officer, Gen. KILPATRICK, and then present one of these letters for him to read, that he might believe that which I stated to him; after reading a part of the letter, the General said earnestly: 'Tell them not to burn the Court-house.' I have no doubt that it was the letter of this good man that saved the village from conflagration. The General treated me with great kindness, and secured me a certain quantity of provisions.

MINOR TOPICS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS renews his demand for a session of Congress, for impeachment and confiscation, with increased emphasis since the appearance of the opinion of the Attorney-General. But the subjects have no direct connection whatever. The Attorney-General may be wrong, but why impeach the President for that? The opinion may be mischievous in intent, but how does that justify confiscation? The fact is the opinion serves as a pretext for the radical extremists to renew the popular excitement and alarm upon which all their success depends. They will improve this new opportunity to the utmost: and if the President aids them by acting upon the Attorney-General's advice, they may retard reconstruction, prolong the exclusion of the South and involve the country in fresh and still more disastrous confusion.

If our news from Mexico this morning is reliable, SANTA ANNA's career has come to an end. It is reported that he arrived off Vera Cruz on the 4th inst., but that instead of being hailed as the deliverer of Mexico, he was taken prisoner by the Liberals, tried and sentenced to be executed. There can be little doubt that his death or permanent exile was essential to peace in Mexico. He was a thorough adventurer, attached to no political system, or rather to any which would put him at the head of affairs, and ready at any time to plunge Mexico into fresh revolutions for the gratification of his personal ambition. When MAXIMILIAN first arrived, SANTA ANNA offered him his support. Being rebuffed, he tendered his services to JUAREZ, to aid in "driving the invader from Mexican soil." These being rejected, he repaired to this country, and has been engaged for the past year in concocting a new movement for the overthrow of whichsoever party might prove successful. The result seems to have been fatal to himself.

An interesting letter has been published, written by Capt. ERICSSON to the Swedish Minister of Marine, in which he shows the fallacy of the notions prevalent in England concerning American heavy ordnance. It seems almost every technical writer on the subject assumes that the American 15-inch and 20-inch guns, which are smooth-bores, give a system of very low initial velocity, while the English rifles as a rule have a very high initial velocity; also, that their elongated rifle-shot are projected with immensely greater force than the spherical shot of our heavy guns; moreover, they felicitate themselves on the difficulty of manœuvring the American monsters and invariably suggest, in case of a marine battle, the tactics of firing at a long range, relying on the above supposed superiorities to gain more efficiency in destruction. Capt. ERICSSON goes into the matter with some detail, not only stating but proving that in reality the case is directly reversed. There is, in the first place, a remarkable correspondence between the heavy rifles of both America and England, *all* showing a very low mean initial velocity; then, the American heavy smooth-bores actually have been shown by official experiments to project their missiles much swifter than the English heavy rifles; and, finally, he proves, by facts and figures, the total fallacy of the European notion that a relatively greater amount of atmospheric resistance is encountered by a spherical than by an elongated shot—for while the American 20-inch smooth-bore gives its projectile more than 2½ times the force imparted by the English 13½-inch rifle, the exposed area of the former missile is very little more than twice that of the latter. Then, noticing the fact that the handling of a 50-ton gun on shipboard is no longer problematical with the improved turret machinery, he laughs at their "long-range tactics" by showing that the comparative destructive powers of the two systems are such that at a distance whence their light projectiles could merely scratch our 12 and 15-inch turrets, the American 1,000-pound shot would crush in the armor of their thickest broadsides. The whole letter is exceedingly interesting, and places in a clear light (though apparently without that intention) the invaluable services rendered by Capt. ERICSSON to our national defences.

SKIDMORE set the seal of his own guilt yesterday by committing suicide. His case is peculiar throughout. He has been on the Police force,—committed a murder apparently without any adequate motive, using an air-gun, a very unusual weapon, for the purpose, and finally, before trial, cut his throat with a razor. The authorities of Brooklyn seem to have been perfectly aware that he had the weapon in his possession, and allege in their defence, what seems only additional proof of their misconduct, that they never remove such instruments from prisoners until after conviction. Their public exposure of the body of the murderer and suicide yesterday was simply revolting. What possible benefit could accrue to the public from such a shameful exhibition,—over which, nevertheless, the Brooklyn officials seem to have presided with special zest? SKIDMORE seems to have been a thoroughly depraved and hardened wretch.

The Japanese, while not too eager to welcome innovation and really somewhat jealous of every step gained by foreigners, are yet far ahead of their Chinese neighbors in the ease with which they comprehend and accept new ideas. An attempt was made not long since by English capitalists, through the Imperial authorities of China, to gain permission to construct a railroad connecting some of the sea ports with the sources of their exportable productions. After many months' delay the answer came, declining to grant the request, and representing the difficulties as insuperable—the people were strongly prejudiced against anything new; the country of CONFUCIUS was different from the wild, half-civilized and primitive districts of Europe, whose people were of recent origin; the Flowery Kingdom was a garden, and its people were attached to their own customs. Of course, with such unanswerable arguments, the British Minister found it impossible to cope, and gracefully accepting the rebuff, he advised his countrymen to give up the project for the present. The Japanese appear to have responded latterly with great liberality to the desires of other nations, and the cosmopolitan journeying of their various Commissioners, crowned by that of the Tycoon himself to the Paris Exposition, will undoubtedly do much to open their little black eyes to the fact that there are other people in the world besides themselves.

It seems probable now that the President will not interfere with what has been done by the Military Commanders in the Southern Districts, but simply instruct them to be guided in their *future* action by the opinion of the Attorney-General on the Reconstruction Act. This seems to us sensible and safe. It avoids a violent reversal of action which has been taken hitherto with the general approval of the Southern people, and which has contributed largely to the peaceful progress of reconstruction. The President will probably be denounced by the ultra Radicals now for *not* reinstating WELLS and MUNROE, and for not removing SHERIDAN, SICKLES and POPE. But he is acting for the peace and welfare of the country, and can very well afford to disregard mere clamor and denunciation from whatever quarter they may come.

The characteristic definition of a mathematical line is "extension," and a realization of that idea seems to be the single aim of all the railroad lines just now. Hardly a day passes that we do not read accounts of railway negotiations by which this, that or the other great line aspires to become greater, to extend its absolute length and to project its operations and influence—forward and backward. Thus the Pennsylvania Central is endeavoring to obtain management of the Little Miami, Columbus and Xenia Railroads to Cincinnati, so as to push their through line direct from Philadelphia to Cincinnati *via* Pittsburgh and Columbus. In view of this effort the Baltimore and Ohio are reported as trying to get control of the Cincinnati and Zanesville route for purposes of competition. The various Pacific roads, while energetically rushing out upon the Plains, and extending their Western limbs by solid growth, are controlling and combining with as much Eastern railway as possible—the "Union Pacific" reaching up through Iowa and the great North-West, and the "South Western Pacific" ramifying through Arkansas into Tennessee. At the same time, the Californians are not behind hand, for it was rumored lately that the Western Pacific, now in process of construction from Stockton to Sacramento, had sold out its franchise to the Central Pacific, which runs from Sacramento eastwardly, and is already looking over the snowy summit of the Sierra toward the Plains. The same is true of many of the rehabilitated Southern roads. We are approaching an era of tremendous activity in locomotion, and its natural reaction upon trade must soon follow.

The careless use of firearms is scarcely a novel subject to bring to the attention of the Police—they must be ignorant, indeed, if they do not know that instances occur almost daily where a random shot causes a painful wound. Two or three cases of the kind have happened within the past few days. The most recent was that of Mr. DODSWORTH, financial editor of an evening contemporary, who was shot on Sunday last, while he lay in his bath at his own house, by one of a party of reckless boys who were shooting at a mark. What we desire to know of the Police is, why the law which forbids the use of firearms on the streets is not enforced. The laxity which obtains in this respect is especially noticeable at this season—a week or two before the Fourth of July. It ought not to be practiced, and the simplest way to stop the distressing occurrences of which we speak will be to arrest half a dozen of the offenders and have them punished to the extreme penalty provided. As the Police seem to have forgotten that there is both a City ordinance and a provision in the Health Law which prohibits the firing of pistols in the streets, it would, perhaps, be well for Mr. KENNEDY to remind them through a general order.

A correspondent objects to the wholesale killing of dogs, in which the authorities indulge every Summer, under false pretences. Let them be killed, he says, but not under the idea that they are any more like to go mad in August than in December. That is an exploded idea. Indeed the general opinion among scientific men now is, that cold weather is far more likely to induce hydrophobia than hot. The correspondent thinks it remarkable that our educated, cultivated and accomplished City authorities should be ignorant of this well-established fact. Another thing is quite as important: measures ought to be taken to stop the general enlistment of all shabby urchins of the town in hunting, stealing, coaxing and capturing dogs under the stimulus of the official reward. It is a fruitful source of cruelty, theft, and all kinds of low, coarse blackguardism. It educates thieves faster than the Police can catch, or the courts can punish them.

In dull times and hard times it is a common maxim with business men that their employes must "get along with enough to live on," and wait for more prosperous days before rising in the world. This theory is not unjust in itself, but is often made so by the deceptive notion of what "comfortable living" means. Thus, for example, clerks in mercantile houses are commonly men of some social position, and hence have need in life of something more than mere food and raiment. They are often young men accustomed to the comforts and petty luxuries of life, constant use of which has made them necessities. They are young men, too, who have ambition to rise in wealth and position, which ambition should be fostered, not checked. And yet in reckoning the salaries of these men, for the use of all their time and abilities, a grasping employer pretends that he gives "enough to live on," when he gives only enough to house, to feed and to clothe them—shabbily at that. Give a man intelligence and a love of knowledge, and you create in him other wants as imperative as his physical ones. In books, newspapers, society, conversation, he must satisfy his thirst, and this requires either money or leisure time, the equivalent of money. Since it is the fortune (or misfortune) of most young book-keepers and salesmen in our country to have had a good education, their intellects quickened and their tastes aroused, the tailor, the butcher and the landlord are not the only people they have dealings with. It is fair to keep this in view in our theories of work and wages for America.

There are some telling statistics on the subject of the Massachusetts Liquor Law. The office of State Constable, under that law, was established in June, 1865. Now, the record of arrests for drunkenness in Boston for the first five months of the last three years stands thus: 1865, 5,087 arrests; 1866, 7,100; 1867, 6,661; that is to say, during the two years in which the liquor-seizing law has had full sweep, drunkenness on the public streets has actually increased in Boston over the preceding year. This result is odd enough, and the chagrin of the friends of the sumptuary law must be ludicrous as they regard these figures. We are inclined to suspect the novel effect is partly due to a wholesome rivalry betwixt the city Police and the State Constables. The latter, as guardians and executors of the Liquor Law, go about shutting up bars and smashing demijohns with great vigor, so as to decrease intoxication. The former, fancying their domains encroached upon, as sedulously ferret out every case of over-indulgence in the jovial bowl, and arrest any man who shows the slightest symptoms of wavering from the perpendicular. The city Police have thus far evidently got the best of the match, by making their longest "strings" in 1866 and 1867, thus proving, to their own satisfaction at least, that they can take better care of the city than the State Constables. The upshot is, probably, the pretty sure capture of any intoxicated citizen. On the other hand, it requires, for a hapless stranger, the adroitest strategy to procure in Massachusetts even a cup that cheers, much more the several cups that inebriate.

A marked revival in our commerce may be looked for as the result of the downfall of the Empire in Mexico, and the restoration of the Republic. For six years American capital has been thoroughly diverted from that country, and what was already there, as far as possible, recalled. Such has been the effect, not only of our own war, but chiefly of the disordered state of that sister Republic. English, French and German capital commenced pouring in there, soon after FOREY set foot on the soil, for the reason that Europeans, who regarded our Union as disrupted, took the permanent establishment of MAXIMILIAN as a foregone conclusion. Americans, on the contrary, even in the hour of Imperial triumph, presaged Imperial disaster, and took little advantage of the opportunities to invest under the new Empire. So marked was this hesitation that, after the collapse of the rebellion had removed the apparent cause of it, MAXIMILIAN courted American investments with great assiduity, by offering extraordinary largesses and advantages. But neither the graciousness of the Archduke, nor his sincere and fervent promises, deceived Americans. If JUAREZ was flying, his capital a camp and his Republic a rout of half-armed followers, yet the throne of the Austrian was sure to crumble, in the view of all Americans, taught to believe in the Monroe doctrine and in the impossibility of planting European Empires on this continent. Hence they left Mexico alone for a while, as a field of commercial venture and cultivation. The return tide will soon set gulf-ward, unless quarrels again warn off our business men.

The international currents of trade undoubtedly have their well-known courses and well-understood laws, and yet occasionally a fact is evolved for which it is not easy to account. It is now about sixteen years since the combined production of precious metals from the great mines of California and Australia has augmented the world's supply of money by vast amounts. And yet, notwithstanding the unprecedented sums of gold and silver sent into the circulation of Europe and America, the great commercial agents of the globe, there has been really a very small aggregate increase of the needed medium. Mr. TAYLOR's late report to the Secretary of the Treasury gives some clue to the disposition of all this extra specie and bullion by following up the currents of precious metals from Europe, where they first converge, to Asia. Since the year 1851 the East has imported from the Mediterranean and Western parts of Europe $800,000,000 in silver and $320,000,000 in gold. The predominance of the silver is accounted for by the fact that the European nations, particularly France, whose silver coinage is disproportionately large, have been contracting their currency by substituting gold for silver, which latter has been thus thrown into the market. The estimated production of Australia and California during the period mentioned has been about $1,420,000,000, chiefly in gold, much of which, remaining in Europe, has set free the silver, and the residue, joining the Eastern current of exportation, has enriched the Asiatic continent to the amount of $1,120,000,000, or 80 per cent. of the whole new supply. Our opening commerce with the Indies gives hope that this Eastward flowing stream may continue its course around the world, and, instead of resting in treasure vaults, or being consumed in Oriental adornment, may bear industrial stimulus and prosperity upon its ever-moving current.

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, June 19.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad to-day, the following directors were elected: John Newell, James Mason, J. H. Wade, A. Stone, Jr., Cleveland, Ohio; John Gardiner, Norwalk, Ohio; S. M. Young, Toledo, Ohio; W. H. Vanderbilt, H. C. Stimson, J. H. Banker, New-York. The Board subsequently elected JOHN NEWELL, President, and WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary and Treasurer.

Negro Jurors in North Carolina.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, June 19.

The action of Judge BARNES was the reverse of that reported a few days since. He adjourned the Court because negroes were *not* placed on the jury

It has been raining almost continually for two days, causing great damage to the growing crops.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 19.

THE CABINET AND RECONSTRUCTION.

The Cabinet was in session again to-day for several hours, and will meet again to-morrow. The reconstruction question was the most important topic of discussion, but other matters were considered, and it is probable that the tables will be cleared to-morrow of all Cabinet business, before the President starts for Boston. There is very little doubt but the President will soon issue an order restraining the military Commanders in the South from all action declared to be illegal by STANBERY's opinion, although it is known that Secretary STANTON has advised against such a course. He argues that the issue of the order will be a waste of the paper on which it is written; for, admitting that Congress will meet in July, it is certain that the Military Act will be thoroughly revised. Secretary BROWNING is the only member of the Cabinet now absent from Washington, but it is understood that he has written to the President, advising the promulgation of an order as above-mentioned. It does not follow that the military commanders will be instructed to reinstate the officers removed by them, but it is probable that Gen. SICKLES will be ordered to revoke his orders regulating and prescribing rules of evidence in the courts of the Carolinas. It will be remembered that that officer recently issued an order making it the duty of judicial officers in his district to receive as evidence of intent to kill the act of carrying concealed weapons, and the Cabinet have decided that this especially ought to be annulled.

THE MINISTER TO MEXICO.

The statements that there has been any controversy between the State Department and Minister CAMPBELL with reference to the propriety of his proceeding to Mexico are erroneous. The facts are these: Some months ago Mr. CAMPBELL evinced his readiness to depart, but no means of reaching that country in safety were then at hand, and he remained at New-Orleans. Recently he was notified by the Department that affairs of grave importance, including not only the intercession in behalf of MAXIMILIAN, but matters of governmental policy, required his personal presence near the head of the Republican Government. Mr. CAMPBELL replied to this, that while he felt anxious to go, the state of his health was such as to render it impossible for him to endure the perils and fatigue attendant upon the journey by any one of the several routes he might take. This statement was corroborated by his physician, and Mr. CAMPBELL added, that if the urgency of the case admitted of no further delay, his resignation might be considered as tendered. This was immediately accepted, and the place tendered to Gen. STEEDMAN, who declined it. Mr. CAMPBELL has never exhibited any repugnance to aiding the efforts of this Government in behalf of MAXIMILIAN, but had, in the efforts heretofore made, exhibited the greatest willingness in furthering their object. It may be added that the intercession of the Government in behalf of MAXIMILIAN did not end with the transmission of the request of the Emperor of Austria, but has continued through the Mexican Legation and other channels, and to-day the State Department received information from two different and reliable sources corroborating the Press reports that the Court-martial of MAXIMILIAN had been suspended. The last communication of Mr. SEWARD to the Juarez Government on this subject is said to have been couched in terms of greater force than a simple request.

THE JULY SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Messrs. SUMNER and STEVENS have both assumed the responsibility of writing private letters to doubtful members, urging them to be on hand in July. Everybody concedes there will be a session, though many Republicans express the hope that nothing but reconstruction measures will be considered.

GEN. GRANT AT GETTYSBURGH.

Gen. GRANT, with several members of his staff, will be at Gettysburgh to-morrow, to attend the monumental commemorative services. Gen. MEADE will also be there.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ESCORT TO BOSTON.

Secretary SEWARD and Postmaster-Gen. RANDALL finally decided, to-day, to accept the invitation of the President to accompany him on his trip to Boston. Secretary McCULLOCH will also accept, if he can possibly arrange the affairs of the Treasury Department so as to be absent.

QUARTERMASTERS' CLERKS DISCHARGED.

The occasion of the discharge of clerks employed in the Quartermaster's Department recently is stated to be the scarcity of funds, and a fear that the appropriation made by the last Congress for the expenses of the War Department will be exhausted before the end of the current year. On account of this fear the department is preparing to sell a large amount of Quartermasters' stores now on hand, which are not required for immediate use.

SICKNESS IN WASHINGTON.

Statements recently published that Washington is suffering from an extraordinary season of sickness are untrue, save that owing to the recent prolonged spell of wet weather, a mild type of typho-malaria has prevailed to a considerable extent, but it is now abating.

MURDER OF A COLORED REGISTER IN ALABAMA.

The particulars of the murder of ALEXANDER WEBB, a colored register of voters in Hale County, Ala., have been received here, from which it appears that he was shot by a young man named JOHN ORRICK, with whom he had been disputing regarding the force of the registration provisions of the Military Act and his instructions under it. It is stated that both parties got quite angry and excited, and that WEBB cursed ORRICK, whereupon the latter drew a pistol and shot him three times, killing him instantly. The town was subsequently surrounded by a mob of freedmen, numbering several hundred, who demanded the surrender of ORRICK, threatening to burn all the houses if he was not produced, but he succeeded in making his escape and the mob dispersed.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 19, 1867.

INSTRUCTIONS TO MILITARY COMMANDERS.

There was a special meeting of the Cabinet to-day, all the members being present except Secretary BROWNING, who was represented by Judge OTTO. Attorney-General STANBERY and Secretary STANTON were in conference with the President some time after the adjournment.

The instructions to the Military Commanders are not yet completed.

Major-Gen. POPE telegraphed to-day to Gen. GRANT that it is untrue that negroes have been appointed in the municipal government of Mobile, and says that the offices are now filled by the best men in the city.

THE LATE MINISTER TO MEXICO.

Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL telegraphed to-day that he was on the eve of leaving New-Orleans for his home in Ohio, but that if his presence was needed in Washington he would come hither. His successor as Minister to the Republic of Mexico has not yet been appointed. The resignation was voluntary, as he was not satisfied with the means furnished for his reaching Mexico.

THE TRIAL OF MAXIMILIAN.

The Department of State has information that the court-martial in the case of MAXIMILIAN has for the present been suspended.

PUBLIC LANDS GRANTED TO STATES.

In reply to an inquiry made by a citizen of Nebraska, Commissioner WILSON, of the General Land Office, stated that in making selections of land under the act of Sept. 4, 1841, for the grant known as the 500,000 acre grant, it is required by the General Land Office that such selections shall be made by an agent appointed by the State, who shall duly report to the local officers the requisite fees paid, and a clear list then transmitted to the General Land Office by the Register and Receiver, when, if found correct, the list will be submitted to the Secretary of the Interior for approval. The selections may be made the same in the different land districts of the State, or at different periods as the State may think best.

NEW-YORK CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Appointment of Standing Committees.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 19, 1867.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

At the session of the Convention this morning the full lists of committees were announced. The President has given as much satisfaction by his appointments as is in the nature of the case possible. He has discharged his duty conscientiously and wisely, and as he has been left free from the interference of superserviceable advisers the committees are his own unbiassed selection.

Of course a number of gentlemen are disappointed, not having received the places which they would have preferred, but this is unavoidable, and the disappointed ones bear their affliction with resignation.

The President has again shown his liberality and freedom from partisan feeling by the manner in which he has made up the committees. The Democratic members of the Convention have their full numerical proportion in all of them, and the chairmanship of the Finance Committee, which is quite generally regarded as the chief position on the floor, has been given to one of their number, Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH, Ex-Comptroller of the State. With him are associated such names as ERASTUS CORNING, GEORGE OPDYKE, SAMUEL J. TILDEN and AUGUSTUS SCHELL. The Judiciary Committee, of which Senator FOLGER is Chairman, exhibits at a glance the great wealth of the Convention in legal ability and reputation. Here are found the names of Wm. M. Evarts, J. M. Van Cott, Judge C. P. Daly, Francis Kernan, Waldo Hutchins, Prof. T. W. Dwight, Amasa J. Parker and Ex-Judge Pierrepont.

Messrs. Ira Harris (Chairman) and George Opdyke, Henry C. Murphy, Alonzo C. Paige, Thomas G. Alvord, George Law and Erastus Brooks, form the important Committee on the Organization of Cities, which will have under consideration the whole vexed question of municipal corporations and their government. The accomplished GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS is very properly at the head of the Committee on Education.

Mr. GREELEY, at the head of the Committee on the Suffrage, will have the opportunity to do justice to his favorite themes of Women's Rights and Negro Enfranchisement.

On the whole, I repeat that the committees are chosen with great discrimination, and Mr. WHEELER has strengthened his hold on the confidence of the Convention by his selections.

Tenth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, N. Y., Wednesday, June 19.

The Constitutional Convention reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning.

The President announced the following Standing Committees:

On the Preamble and Bill of Rights—Messrs. Evarts, Spencer, A. R. Lawrence, Bowen, Paige, Frank, Hardenburgh.

On the Legislature—the organization and the number, apportionment, tenure of office, and compensation of members—Messrs. Merritt, Cooke, Sherman, Monell, Baker, James Brooks, Merwin.

On the Powers and Duties of the Legislature, except as to matters otherwise referred—Messrs. Rathbun, Ramsey, Robertson, Brown, Field, M. H. Lawrence, Burrill.

On the Right of Suffrage and qualifications to hold office.—Messrs. Greeley, Endress, Cassidy, Merrill, Williams, L. W. Russell, and Schumaker.

On the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, their election and tenure of office, compensation, powers and duties, except as otherwise referred—Messrs. Allen, E. P. Brooks, A. J. Parker, Flagler, Wakeman, Miller, Garvin.

On the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor, their election or appointment, tenure of office, compensation, powers and duties—Messrs. Tucker, Becker, Duganne, Fuller, Hand, Ketcham, A. A. Lawrence.

On Town and County Officers other than judicial, their election or appointment, tenure of office, compensation, powers and duties—Messrs. Smith, Bickford, Rolt, A. Lawrence, Kinney, Sheldon, Roy.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Folger, Comstock, Van Cott, Daley, Barker, Kernan, Hutchins, Martin, T. W. Dwight, A. J. Parker, Andrews, Hale, Goodrich, Pierrepont, Evarts.

On the Finance of the State, the Public Debt, Revenues, Expenditures and Taxation, and Restrictions on the power of the Legislature in respect thereto—Messrs. Church, Frank, Corning, Opdyke, Tilden, Clark, Van Cott, Schell, W. C. Brown, Nelson, A. F. Allen, Hatch, Carpenter, Barto, Hardenburgh.

On Canals—Messrs. Lapham, Alvord, Clinton, Posser, Seymour, Beckwith, Schoonmaker, Hutchins, Champlain, Root, Bell, Magee, Prindle, Bergen, Tappan.

On Cities, their organization, government and powers—Messrs. Harris, Opdyke, Murphy, Francis, Paige, Alvord, Verplanck, Bowen, Law, Fullerton, E. Brooks, Graves, Weed, Hand, Cheesbro.

On Counties, Towns and Villages, their Organization, Government and Powers—Messrs. Hadley, N. Allen, Lowry, Ferry, Fowler, Corbett, Wickham.

On Currency, Banking and Insurance—Messrs. Beadle, Huntington, Veedel, Eddy, Armstrong, Ludington, Hitchman.

On Corporations, other than Banking and Insurance—Messrs. Ballard, Stratton, R. Townsend, Krum, L. W. Russell, Hitchcock, Barnard.

On State Prisons and the Prevention and Punishment of Crime—Messrs. Gould, C. C. Dwight, A. D. Russell, Cochrane, Lee, Axtell, Conner.

On the Pardoning Power—Messrs. M. J. Townsend, Pond, Develin, Landon, Prindle, Lee, Gerry.

On the Militia and Military Officers—Messrs. Morris, Seaver, Barto, C. C. Dwight, Cheritree, Stratton, Hammond.

On Education and Funds relating thereto—Messrs. Curtis, Archer, Conger, Beals, Clinton, Larramore.

On Charities and Charitable Institutions—Messrs. E. Brooks, T. W. Dwight, Strong, Spencer, Ludington, Silvester, Livingston.

On Industrial Interests, except those already referred—Messrs. Duganne, Cross, Farmer, Armstrong, Wales, Case, More.

On the Salt Springs of the State—Messrs. Bell, Comstock, C. E. Parker, McDonald, Rolte, Houston, Young.

On the Relations of the State to the Indians residing therein—Messrs. Van Campen, Sylvester, Bergen, Axtell, Townsend, McDonald, Collahan.

On Future Amendments and Revisions of the Constitution—Messrs. E. A. Brown, Greeley, Robertson, Flagler, Murphy, Grant, J. Brooks.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Langdon, Endress, Loew, Lowry, Mattice.

Printing—Messrs. Seaver, Francis, Potter, Merrill, Jarvis.

Contingent Expenses—Messrs. Ferry, Williams, Cochrane, Reynolds, Rogers.

Engrossment and Enrollment—Messrs. Sherman, Archer, Cassidy, Cheritree, Mattice.

Mr. Curtis presented a petition from the yearly meeting, held at Waterloo, in favor of equal rights.

Mr. J. Townsend presented one of the colored men for equal manhood suffrage.

Mr. Clinton, of the citizens of Buffalo, relative to a bill of rights.

Mr. Masten, of William H. Green, relative to the Code.

The President presented a communication from the Commissioners of the Canal Fund in answer to a resolution of the Convention, calling for information relative to canals.

Mr. FRANCIS, from the Committee on Printing, moved that verbatim reports on the Convention be published in two or more daily papers of this city, and reported in favor of printing the same in the *Daily Journal* and *Argus*. Laid on the table to be printed.

Mr. SMITH offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Rights of Suffrage be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a constitutional provision, permanently excluding from the right to the elective franchise, all persons who may be convicted by a court of record of having received or paid money, or other valuable thing, to influence or reward their vote, and to make the offence, with or without conviction, a cause of challenge and disfranchisement at the polls.

Laid on the table.

Mr. L. W. RUSSELL offered a resolution instructing the Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting an amendment prohibiting the giving of extra compensation to any public officer, agent or contractor, after the work shall be completed or the contract entered into. Referred.

Mr. GOULD moved that the Secretary of the Convention be instructed to secure the following information from county clerks: A statement of the number of indictments found in each year in all the criminal courts of the country; the number of persons admitted to bail; the aggregate amount of bail taken; the aggregate amount of bail ordered to be estreated in each year; also, from the Treasurer of the State, the amount of money paid to them on account of forfeited in each of the years from 1867 to 1866, inclusive. Laid on the table.

Mr. HADLEY moved that the Clerk of the Court of Appeals report to this Convention the amount of funds held by him. Laid on the table.

Mr. CALLAHAN moved that this Convention take into consideration the propriety of so amending the Constitution that the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and all cities and municipalities of this State, be secured and protected in the administration of their respective local governments from infringements on their rights and powers, and from partisan and partial legislation on the part of the Legislature of this State; and that this Convention consider the system of special legislation and existing commissions as enacted for and made more particularly applicable to the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn by recent legislation. Referred to the Committee on Cities.

Mr. FULLER moved to strike from the present Constitution all relating to persons of color. Referred.

Mr. HAILE moved an inquiry into the expediency of providing for a more equal and just representation in the Legislature by all the electors, minorities as well as majorities, and that with this view the system proposed by JOHN STUART MILL for the English Parliament be examined. Referred.

Mr. C. L. ALLEN moved that the Judiciary Committee inquire into the expediency of enlarging the jurisdiction of county courts. Adopted.

Mr. HARRIS moved that the Tax Commissioners of New-York be requested to furnish to this Convention a statement of the number of tax-payers in the City of New-York, as the same appears from the records and documents in their office, distinguishing, as far as practicable, between those assessed for personal property.

Mr. BICKFORD moved to amend the Bill of Rights relative to the attendance of witnesses. Referred.

Mr. BAKER moved that the Comptroller be requested to report to the Convention, as soon as practicable, the whole amount of moneys appropriated by the Legislature and paid to the several private institutions, called charitable institutions, not chartered by the Legislature, from 1857 to 1867, both inclusive, giving the name and localization of each institution so receiving such appropriation and the amount received in each year during the time aforesaid. Laid on the table.

Mr. S. TOWNSEND moved that the Committee on the Organization of the Legislature be requested to inquire into the propriety of having the House of Assembly consist of one hundred members, to be elected yearly from single districts; that the Senate consist of eight members, one from each Judicial District, for the term of eight years, one to be elected each year on the general ticket; that the sole power of initiating and enacting laws be vested in the Assembly; that the Senate shall consider and revise such acts as may be passed; that the salary of Senators be $5,000 per annum, and the salary of Assemblymen $1,000.

The motion was referred.

Mr. TAPPAN moved that the following amendments be incorporated in the Constitution:

First—That the Legislature hold an annual session, commencing on the first Tuesday in December of each year.

Second—That the Senate be increased to forty members, of which thirty-two shall be elected by Districts and eight shall be elected by the State at large.

Third—That the compensation to the members of the Legislature shall be $1,000 for the session, in full for any mileage and stationery.

Referred.

Mr. BICKFORD moved that the Committee on Rights of Suffrage be instructed to inquire and report the expediency of extending the elective franchise to all native born male citizens of this State between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one years. Laid on the table.

Mr. AXTEL moved that the Constitution be amended so as to allow every male citizen twenty-one years of age who shall have been a citizen for ten days and an inhabitant of this State six months preceding an election, and for the last three months a resident of the county, the right to vote; that all persons who have been or may be convicted of bribery, or having received a bribe for their votes, or any infamous crime, and all deserters, shall be excluded from the right of suffrage. Referred.

Mr. HARRIS called up the motion to reconsider the vote on the resolution offered by leave last evening, relative to charitable appropriations. It was amended so as not to instruct the Committee, and adopted.

Mr. POND moved that the Committee on the Judiciary be requested to inquire into the expediency of modifying the Constitution so as to permit juries in civil causes to render a verdict on the agreement of a number less than the whole; abolishing the receipts of all fees by judicial officers. Adopted.

Mr. VERPLANCK offered a resolution relative to the militia, restricting the volunteer force of the State to twenty-five thousand officers and men, to be armed and equipped at the expense of the State. Referred.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved to instruct the Committee on Suffrage to inquire into the propriety of allowing all white male citizens of the age of 18 years the right to vote. Lost.

Mr. BICKFORD moved that the Committee on Finance inquire into the expediency of a constitutional provision that no property shall be exempt from taxation for State, county or municipal purposes, except as to places set apart for public ownership or exclusively charitable purposes. Referred.

Mr. LIVINGSTON moved that all laws relative to the right of suffrage be uniform throughout the State. Referred.

Mr. OPDYKE moved to instruct the Committee on Education to inquire into the expediency of making education compulsory.

Mr. BICKFORD moved that the Assembly consist of 180 members, and the Senate 45 members; 144 members of the Assembly be elected in districts and the other 36 to be elected for the State at large, as personal representatives; each elector to vote for one personal representative, and the 36 receiving the highest number to be elected; nine of the 45 Senators to be elected in the same manner.

Mr. M. H. LAWRENCE called up the motion for appointment of a Committee on Superfluous Offices. Carried.

After debate, Mr. CHURCH moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

More Indian Outrages—Overland Passengers Killed and Scalped—Reported Repulse of Gen. Custer.

JUNCTION CITY, Kansas, Wednesday, June 19.

A letter dated Fort Wallace, June 12, reports a number of Indian outrages in that vicinity. On the 3d inst. two men, FAVOR and WALLACE, were killed and scalped between Pond and Goose Creeks; on the 6th two men from the mines, names unknown, were killed within half a mile of the same place, and on the 11th a coach from the West, containing Lieut. BELL, three soldiers, lady passengers, the driver and a guard, was attacked by twenty-five or thirty Indians, twenty-five miles from Fort Wallace. One soldier was killed, and the others dismounted and fought the Indians four miles, and finally repulsed them, killing two. A Government train is reported to have been attacked on the 17th inst., eighteen miles west of Fort Harker. One man was killed and his body horribly mutilated. The Indians are so troublesome that the stage-drivers refuse to go out, and eight of them have deserted their coaches.

It was rumored at Pound Creek that Gen. CUSTAR had been repulsed by Indians who came down in force from the Platte Valley.

William and Mary College, in Virginia, to be Rebuilt.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, June 18.

At a meeting of the citizens of James City County and the City of Williamsburgh, held in the City of Williamsburgh on the 10th inst., for an expression of opinion in regard to the rebuilding of William and Mary College, on motion, JOHN H. BARLOW, Mayor of the city, was appointed Chairman, and other officers were elected. CYRUS A. BRANCH, Esq., of the county, briefly but forcibly explained the object of the meeting, and offered a series of resolution, which were adopted.

The resolutions look forward to the early reërection of the college which had been destroyed during the war, and expresses the belief that the removal of the college from the present site would tend to dissolve the influence which it still exerts over the mind and heart of Virginia, and which would in all probability destroy its individuality and result in the direction of its funds to inferior purposes. It was resolved that the resolutions be sent to Gen. H. A. WISE, one of the visitors of the college, with the earnest request that he will exert his influence to advance and promote the resuscitation of the old college.

Consolidation of Massachusetts Railroads.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 19.

The stockholders of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, at a very full meeting to-day, voted for consolidation with the Western Road. The question was taken by a stock vote, which resulted as follows: Whole number of shares, 8,794; for consolidation, 8,235, against 559.

Hon. JOHN H. CLIFFORD, of New-Bedford, has been elected President of the Boston and Providence Railroad, in place of Mr. WARREN, who recently resigned.

Gen. Buford's Report on the Indian Troubles.

OMAHA, Saturday, June 15,
Via ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 19.

If Gen. BUFORD has reported what the telegraph attributes to him in regard to Indian affairs he is guilty of reckless misrepresentations or criminal stupidity. A warfare is now being carried on upon the Plains by savage Indians on small parties of defenceless settlers, and on railroad surveying parties and laborers, most barbarous and unprovoked. The Government must not be deluded by such reports as Gen. BUFORD's.

JOHN M. THAYER,
United States Senator.

Registration in Virginia—Arrests for Illegal Registering.

PETERSBURGH, Va., Wednesday, June 19.

In two wards of this city, up to this evening, 486 whites and 1,448 negroes have been registered. There is much apathy among the whites on the subject of registration.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, June 19.

In the registration in this city to-day the blacks went 97 ahead of the whites; in the county 59 whites and two blacks were registered.

Two citizens have been summoned before the United States Commissioner, charged with registering though they were disfranchised.

Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Wednesday, June 19.

The Trustees of the State Agricultural Society met yesterday. The Committee reported that this week they would visit the eastern part of the State and next week the western part, to fix upon sites for experimental farms. The heavy rain yesterday has knocked down the wheat and rye in the surrounding country, but it is not injured. The annual exhibition of the State Agricultural Society will be held at Pittsburgh, Sept. 24.

Large Fire in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, June 19.

A large fire occurred last night in the Ninth ward, by which GILLESPIE & MITCHELL's planing mill, HOBSON & Co's sash and door factory, and the adjacent dwellings were entirely consumed. Total loss about $100,000. The only insurance is $16,000 on GILLESPIE & MITCHELL's mill,

RECONSTRUCTION.

An Issue Made by the Military Authority.

Resignation of Gen. Sickles and Demand for a Court of Inquiry.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, June 19.

The comments upon Gen. SICKLES' course, contained in Attorney-General STANBERY's opinion, were published here this morning, and created a profound sensation.

Gen. SICKLES has to-day forwarded a request to Washington to be relieved from duty as Commander of this Department, and has demanded a court of inquiry on his official course.

Gov. Flanders and the New-Orleans Defalcations—Murderers at Natchitoches.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 19.

The statements that Gov. FLANDERS knew of and did not report the frauds in the Treasury and bank in this city is false. Gov. FLANDERS, like many of our best citizens, was a heavy loser by the malfeasance of the officers and Directors of the First National Bank.

The petition from citizens of Natchitoches praying for the removal of R. B. JONES and RICHARD JONES from the jail in that place to a safe one in this city, also asks their trial by a military commission. It states in precise terms that there is conclusive evidence to show that the murder of C. W. STAUFFER was deliberately planned, and that Judge JONES and Dr. JONES are as directly culpable as the brother who did the shooting. The commander of the post at Natchitoches and Bureau Commissioner affirms the truth of these statements, and the Governor also thinks the military should take cognizance of the case.

Gov. FLANDERS has written to Gen. SHERIDAN on the subject of the State Insane Asylum at Jackson. Owing to the embarrassed condition of the finances of the State it has been for some time supplied insufficiently with food even, and Gen. SHERIDAN has directed the Commissary Department to supply the institution with two hundred rations a day. Gov. FLANDERS left this evening to inspect the prison at Baton Rouge and the Insane Asylum at Jackson.

The Atlantic Cable Repaired.

HEART'S CONTENT, Wednesday, June 19.

The steamer *Chiltern*, which arrived here Sunday, proceeded on Monday to grapple for the ends of the broken cable. At 7 P. M. the Irish end was recovered, tested and found perfect. After the necessary buoying and renewed preparation for grappling, the Newfoundland end was obtained, and at 6 A. M. to-day the ends were spliced, and communication through the cable restored.

New-York State Temperance Society.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 19.

The State Temperance Society adjourned this afternoon to meet at Homer, Cortland County, in October next. Among the business transacted was a commendation of petitions circulated throughout the State to urge the Constitutional Convention to submit an article prohibiting the use and sale of intoxicating drinks.

A Duel at Charleston—One of the Principals Mortally Wounded.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, June 19.

A duel was fought this afternoon at Hatchesavenue, a short distance above this city, between EDWARD ROE, formerly of Columbia, and THEODORE G. BOAG, of Charleston. ROE was wounded, supposed mortally, at the first fire. BOAG promptly surrendered himself to the civil authorities.

The President to Have a Reception at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, June 19.

President JOHNSON will return from Boston by way of Hartford, and will arrive in this city on Tuesday next. He will visit the General Assembly, and remain over night in the city. The city government held a special meeting this evening, and voted to give the President an appropriate reception on his arrival here.

Commencement of the Vassar College.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Wednesday, June 19.

The Vassar College Commencement took place this morning. The weather was beautiful. Four young ladies graduated. Original compositions were read in Latin and French; also an English poem and a valedictory.

Among the distinguished visitors were Hon. WM. KELLY, JAMES HARPER, JEROME HOPKINS, BENSON LOSSING, and others.

Grand Army of the Republic—Decoration of Soldiers' Graves.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, June 19.

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic and a large number of citizens, assembled to-day at Cave Hill Cemetery for the purpose of decorating with flowers and evergreens the graves of five hundred Union soldiers who are buried there. The demonstrations were grand and imposing.

The Wheat Crop of Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 19.

Reports from Kentucky represent that the wheat crop is badly injured by rust, and in many places utterly ruined.

Verdict in the Groendycke Divorce Case—Dividing the Issue.

From the Chicago Tribune, June 15.

The jury in the case of MARY A. GROENDYCKE, against her husband, A. T. GROENDYCKE, yesterday returned into Court. There were three issues presented, to be found on the one or other side. These were: 1. Was the defendant, ASA T. GROENDYCKE, guilty during the term of two years of extreme and repeated cruelty. 2. Has he been a habitual drunkard for the space of two years. 3. If these are found, or either of them, in the affirmative, have his offences been condoned. The jury in their verdict resolved only two issues, and they returned their answer to the Court somewhat informally. Their verdict was, in effect, that the jury in the case of GROENDYCKE vs. GROENDYCKE find the defendant guilty of extreme cruelty, and on the charge of habitual drunkenness, not guilty. The formalities were corrected by direction of the Court, and, upon the question being put, no juror denied that the corrected version was adverse to his intention. It was then recorded that "We, the jury, &c., find the defendant guilty of extreme and repeated cruelty, in manner and form as charged in the bill of complaint, and not guilty of habitual drunkenness. We find that the complainant has not condoned the offence as charged in the supplemental answer." The rendition of the verdict and its amendment was followed by the discharge of the jury and the filing of a motion for a new trial.

The members of the jury became, within a few moments, the center pieces of many tableaux. A majority of them were young men, and there seemed to be much anxiety on the part of the friends of both parties to search into the mode of reasoning, whereby they reached the result. A canvass of several of the jurors showed: First—That one gentleman had a professional engagement for the evening and he wanted to fulfill it. Second—That another of the jurors did not believe the man guilty on either charge, but thought the parties ought to be separated. A third stated that he was willing to compromise the matter, and as he did not believe the testimony of either complainant or defendant, he thought the best compromise was to split the verdict and forget all about the issue of condonation. The defendant intends to prosecute an appeal to the Supreme Court if a new trial be not granted.

Letter from Gen. Schofield to Gov. Brownlow.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
RICHMOND, Va., June 8, 1867.

To His Excellency, W. G. Brownlow, Governor of Tennessee, Nashville, Tenn.:

SIR: I have received a communication from a number of citizens of Lee County, Va., complaining of the action of bodies of men in Tennessee, who have entered the State of Virginia and forcibly seized citizens of this State and carried them into Tennessee and imprisoned them for alleged offences committed during the late war. Among others are especially mentioned the names of E. E. ANDERSON, of Scott County, and M. LEVASON, of Lee County, Va.

I respectfully request that steps may be taken to prevent the lawless acts complained of, and to restore to liberty persons who have been unlawfully arrested in Virginia and carried into Tennessee.

I have received from you requisitions for the rendition of several persons accused of committing crimes in Tennessee during the war. Some of the parties claim that the acts of which they are accused were lawful acts of war, committed under recognized military authority, and that the necessary witnesses for the defence are men who were engaged in the same, or similar acts, and who would consequently be liable to arrest and imprisonment if they were to go into Tennessee as witnesses.

I have directed an investigation to be made in each of the cases referred to, and will act in accordance with the facts which may be developed.

In cases where men are indicted for crimes committed since the war, I will cause their arrest and rendition to the civil authorities of Tennessee upon your requisition. But, when the acts charged were proper acts of war, done under recognized military authority, it would not be proper for me to send a citizen of Virginia to Tennessee for trial.

I hope the views I have expressed will coincide with those entertained by yourself, and also by Gen. THOMAS, to whom I have addressed a letter similar in support to this, and that we may be able to so cooperate as to secure justice and prevent the repetition of acts which tend to violence and disorder.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A., Commanding District No. 1.

The Commencement at Rutgers' College, New York.

At an early hour the Church (the 2d Reformed Dutch) was crowded with the friends of the young gentlemen who were to on this day conclude their College course, and, having secured their Diplomas, leave their Alma Mater, to begin, for the first time, to take part in the business of life.

After the usual prayer, the gentlemen of the Graduating Class proceeded to the recitation of the following order of exercises:—

Music—Class '67 Medley. Invocation. Music—Voluntary. P. L. Vanderveer, Rocky Hill, N. J.—Latin Salutatory. Wildfang Galop. B. C. Nevius, Stuyvesant, N. Y.—English Salutatory. Postillion L'Amour. J. V. W. Heermance, Hudson, N. Y.—Philosophical Oration. Selections from "Travista. W. P. Wilson, Weston, N. J.—Political Prospects of Europe. Silvery Waves. J. B. Church, Albany, N. Y.—American Character. Mabel Waltzes. C. S. See, New-Brunswick, N. J.—Delusions. Thou art so near and yet so far. D. W. Van Zandt, Montgomery, N. Y.—Personal Influence. Happy be thy Dreams. S. R. Demorest, Jr., Closter, N. J.—Individuality. Wooden Spoon Lanciers. B. V. C. Taylor, New-Brunswick, N. J.—New-Jersey. Anvil Polka. W. H. Van Doren, Griggstown, N. J.—Study of Language. Hurly Burly Galop. P. Hasbrouck, Jersey City, N. J.—Fictitious Literature. Wedding March from Mendelssohn. S. W. Bergen, Bay Ridge, L. I.—The Heroic Character. Up and Down Hill Galop.

PRIZES CONFERRED.

Brodhead Prize for Classics, Tunis G. Bergen, Jr.; Suydam Prize for Natural Science, Peter L. Vanderveer; Suydam Prize for Composition, Peter L. Vanderveer; Bradley Prize for Mathematics, Benjamin C. Nevius.

Junior Prize—Schermerhorn Prize for Composition, E. C. Thomas.

Sophomore Prizes—Myron W. Smith Prize for Declamation, J. T. Van Cleef, 1st; W. E. Griffis, 2d.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following candidates: S. W. Bergen, T. G. Bergen, Jr., J. B. Church, S. R. Demarest, Jr., P. Hasbrouck, J. V. W. Heermance, B. C. Nevius, C. S. See, B. V. C. Taylor, P. L. Vanderveer, W. H. Van Doren, D. W. Van Zandt, W. P. Wilson. Degree of Master of Arts conferred on candidates in course. Honorary degrees conferred. Music. Master's Oration—Harman R. Crosby. 13. T. G. Bergen, Jr., Brooklyn, L. I.—Valedictory Oration. Sturmvogel Galop. Benediction. Music—"Oh! Aint I glad to get out of the Wilderness."

The floral tributes were unusually liberal, every speaker returning from the stage loaded with flowers in the various shapes of bouquets, wreaths, crowns, baskets, &c.

In the evening was held the usual levee, given by the Professors to the Graduating Class. It was held at the house of President CAMPBELL.

It is but fair to say that the orations to-day of the Graduating Class were most excellent, both in matter and in delivery. The valedictory address, given by Mr. T. G. BERGEN, of Brooklyn, was, for so young a man, a triumph of composition, while the elocution was even more admirable. There was a class dinner in the theatre.

There were twelve in all in the Graduating Class. This class is uncommonly small from facts and circumstances connected with the late war. Next year Rutgers hopes to graduate a much larger class.

American Waltham Watches.

"This country has reason to be proud of this splendid specimen of American operative genius and enterprise. That it will work a revolution in the watch manufacturing of the world no one can doubt who examines the operations of the Waltham Establishment, for it turns out watch movements at just about one-half the cost of imported movements—beside the uniform reliability of the machine-made watches must give them a great advantage over all others wherever known. A poor timepiece of the machine make will be as rare in the future as a good one of hand make has been heretofore, for machinery is arbitrary in its performance, and can make a perfect article just as easy as one that is worthless. It will be a cause of congratulation if this highly useful American enterprise shall have the effect of driving out of market the thousands of trashy foreign articles, miscalled timekeepers, by furnishing so excellent and economical a substitute."—*New-York Times.*

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[Advertisement.]

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"With Four Metallic Qualifications a man may be pretty sure of earthly success. These are gold in his pocket, silver in his tongue, brass in his face, and iron in his heart."

But for a tonic appetizer, and as a gentle stimulant, there is reliable virtue in PLANTATION BITTERS. No article has ever been so popular or done half so much good. Let all who have not already tried this great stomachic, at once test its quality. We understand that the druggists and grocers of this section are selling vast quantities, and that scarcely a family is without it.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

Both belles and beaux in town and city,

Use BURNETT'S COCOAINE;
And grave and gay, polite and witty,
Pronounce it superfine.
'Tis known no dressing for the Hair
Can with the COCOAINE compare.

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Healing, Fragrant, Durable. Sold everywhere.

To Families.

COLGATE & COMPANY recommend to the public their **Laundry Soap**, believing it to afford **greater actual value** and economy in consequence of its **absolute purity** and the superiority of stock employed in its fabrication than **any other** household soap in use. It may be obtained of all first-class grocers or of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

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makes delicious
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SUMMER DRESS SHOES,
And every style of Summer Shoe,
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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Clothes-Wringers of all kinds promptly repaired or taken in part pay for the "Universal," with the "stop gear," which is warranted to be durable. Dealers supplied with Doty's Washing-Machine and the "Universal" Wringer. METROPOLITAN WASHING-MACHINE CO., R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, No. 32 Cortlandt-st., opposite Merchants' Hotel.

Genin's Straw Hat Exposition.—In this vast assortment of Straw Goods, fashionable families will find innumerable special novelties for Misses, Boys and infants. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, the most elegant wedding notes and cards in the City.

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Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch."
[*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

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Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. —First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

MARRIED.

BARNES—ELY.—On Wednesday, June 19, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, by Rev. R. G. Quennell, Rev. R. H. BARNES, of Sackets Harbor, to Miss ALICE F. ELY, all of this City.

BUNN—KEELER.—At Succasunna, N. J., on Wednesday, June 19, by Right Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, Bishop of New-Jersey, ROBERT MOUNT BUNN, of New-York, to LILLIE P., daughter of Gen. M. Keeler, formerly of this City. No cards.

FLOWERY—PURDY.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, June 18, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John Parker, WILLIAM B. FLOWERY to MARY EMMA, eldest daughter of C. L. Purdy, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

GRAY—GREGG.—On Thursday, June 6, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, by Rev. E. F. Hatfield, D. D., WILLIAM GRAY to KATE A., daughter of Franklin Gregg, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, June 16, at the house of Dr. E. R. Squibb, ROBERT O. ABBOTT, Brevet Colonel and Surgeon U. S. Army, aged 43 years.

His friends and officers of the army and navy are invited to attend his funeral from the Chapel on Governor's Island, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. A steamboat for conveying those who may attend the funeral will leave Castle Garden landing for the island at 1½ o'clock, and will return to the Battery after the funeral services.

HOOKER.—At Orange, N. J., on Monday, June 17, HENRY COLLINS HOOKER, eldest son of William T. and Caroline C. Hooker, aged 26 years.

His friends and the friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at Grace Church, Orange, on Thursday, June 20, at 5 P. M., without further invitation.

McCARTY.—On Wednesday, June 19, ELIZA ANN, relict of the late Peter McCarty, aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 46 East 25th-st., on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MOTT.—On Tuesday, June 18, ALFRED A. MOTT, in the 56th year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of his brother-in-law, Wm. N. Titus, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 375 5th-av., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

McMILLAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 19, JAMES McMILLAN, in the 66th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at his late residence, No. 21 Lawrence-st., on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

MOORE.—At Lecompton, Kansas, on Wednesday, June 5, CLARA, widow of Ely Moore.

OGDEN.—At College Point, L. I., on Tuesday, June 18, BENJAMIN OGDEN, M. D., aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of the Academy of Medicine, New-York County Medical Society, the Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the profession in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation, from St. James' Lutheran Church, 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., this day, (Thursday,) June 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PICOT.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Sunday, June 16, of marasmus, WIER MITCHELL, youngest son of Dr. Mitchell H. and Caroline W. Picot, aged 5 months and 21 days.

WOODRUFF.—At Elizabeth City, on Wednesday, June 19, Major JOHN O. WOODRUFF, in the 81st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral without further invitation, at the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth City, on Friday, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL—[No. 143.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 17, 1867.

The body of an unknown boy was found at the foot of Chambers-street, North River, aged about ten or eleven years, stout built, brown hair, blue eyes, full face. Dressed as follows: Drab cassimere jacket, striped cotton and wool pants, shoes, white socks, white cotton shirt. Found on the person the following articles: Two school books, one of them a Second Reader, and a slate, leather belt round his waist, a short key, two marbles and a button in pants pocket. The body appears to have been in the water for some time.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 144.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 17, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-street, aged about forty years, stout built, brown hair, full face. Dressed as follows: Fancy vest, striped pants, leather shoes, woolen socks, hickory undershirt. Found on the person the following articles: Lot of old nails, piece of ribbon and some twine. Body is very much decomposed, and has evidently been in the water for some time. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 145.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 18, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 20, foot of Dey-street, aged about forty years, stout built, good teeth, face completely gone. Dressed as follows: woolen coat, fancy vest, woolen pants, gaiter shoes, stockings. Found on the person the following articles: A pocket-book, with ten cents and a Pavonia Ferry ticket. Body has been so long in the water that all the flesh is off the face, exposing only the bones of some and rendering recognition barely possible. Body moved to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

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THE WEEKLY DAY BOOK, of June 22, contains copious extracts from
HELPER'S NEW BOOK, "NOJOQUE." THE NEGRO DONE FOR.
POLLARD ON "THE LOST CAUSE" REGAINED.
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TEMPERANCE MEN WILL BE INTERESTed in the Portrait, Character and Biography of Mr. Edward Carswell, the Temperance Lecturer, in July No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, only 30 cents, or $3 a year. New volume begins now. Newsmen have it.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer BREMEN, will close at this office on THURSDAY, June 20, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:35 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:20 A. M.; Station G, 7:15 A. M.; Station O, 7:25 A. M.

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MAN MONKEYS AND GORILLAS—WITH forty engraved illustrations, with descriptions of their peculiarities, showing many varieties of the species; opinions of Cuvier, Darwin, Huxley, Agassiz, anecdotes, &c., in the July Pictorial PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it.

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ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
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This road is completed from Omaha 345 miles west, and is fully equipped, and trains are regularly running over it. An additional portion of 172 miles is under contract to be done September 1 of this year, and it is expected that the entire road will be in running order from Omaha to its western connection with the Central Pacific within the year 1870.

MEANS OF THE COMPANY.

United States Six per cent. Thirty-year Bonds, averaging about $28,250 per mile, estimating the distance at 1,565 miles	$44,208,000
The Company's own First Mortgage Bonds, made by act of Congress a first lien on the entire line—same amount	44,208,000
Donation of 20,032,000 acres Government land, the full value of which could not now be realized—estimated at	30,000,000
Total resources, exclusive of capital	$118,416,000

The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in. The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive of equipment.

PROSPECTS FOR BUSINESS.

The railroad connection between Omaha and the East is now complete, and the earnings of the Union Pacific on the sections already finished for the month of May were $261,782. These sectional earnings as the road progresses will much more than pay the interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.

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The bonds now offered are less than ten millions dollars on 517 miles of road, on which over twenty millions dollars have already been expended.

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NINE PER CENT.,

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CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,
and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York, on application. Subscribers will select their own agents in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

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Representative Cities.—No. 4. Athens, or the Fine Arts and Æsthetic Culture. By Prof. W. S. TYLER.
Marcella of Rome. By FRANCES EASTWOOD.
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Storm Cliff. By Miss S. J. PRITCHARD.
From Idaho to San Francisco. By S. A. CLARKE, of Oregon.
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THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.

VOL. XV., NO. XXIX. JUNE, 1867.
CONTENTS:

I. The Ancient Phœnicians and their Civilization.
II. Ornithology of North America.
III. Origin of Alphabetic Writing.
IV. Virgil and his New Translator.
V. Release of Jefferson Davis vs. Military Domination.
VI. Fichte and his Philosophy.
VII. What the Politicians Make of Our Postal System.
VIII. Euler and his Discoveries.
IX. Notices and Criticisms.

☞ Among the criticisms are a sketch of Cardinal Wiseman, his writings and influence, including qualifications of an American Cardinal; Summer travel, fishing, &c., and a searching examination of recent insurance operations.

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OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 13, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That in pursuance of the power granted by the third section of the "Act to validate and confirm certain agreements between the companies owning the railroad lines between New-York and Philadelphia," passed by the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey Feb. 27, 1867, the capital stock of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company be divided into shares of $100 each, instead of the present division of $50 each, and for that purpose that the present certificates of stock be called in, and new certificates be issued for one-half the number of shares thereof, exclusive of any fractional parts of a share; and that the Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to buy and to sell fractions of such consolidated shares, (at the option of the stockholder, to be expressed on or before the 15th of June next, at the price of $70 for each half share.

2. *Resolved*, That in pursuance of the power granted by the third section of the aforesaid Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, the Capital Stock of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company be, and the same is increased to the sum of $6,250,000, and that the new stock be apportioned on the 20th day of June next, to the stockholders, in the proportion of one share of $100 of new stock to every four shares of the stock consolidated as above, and standing in their names on that day in the books of the Company, subject to the payment of 60 per cent. on the par value thereof (being $60 on every new share) to be paid as follows, viz:

Twenty dollars per share on the 1st of July next,
Twenty dollars per share on 1st October next,
Twenty dollars per share on 2d January next,

Provided that the apportionment of such new stock be made only to such stockholders as shall have consolidated their present stock (as provided in the foregoing resolution,) before the 20th June next, and that no such apportionment be made for, or on account of, any fractional part of a share.

3. *Resolved*, That the Treasurer be authorized to buy and sell fractions of the new issue of stock at the price of $16 for every fourth part of a share of such new issue of stock; and further, that the fractions of shares of such new issue of stock be not entitled to receive any dividends until the same be consolidated into full shares, and that all such fractions not consolidated into full shares as above, on or before the 30th September next, will be forfeited to the Company, who will pass to the credit of the owner thereof the sum of $16 for each fourth.

4. *Resolved*, That any stockholder may postpone the payment of the first installment (payable 1st July next) on his shares until the 1st of August, he paying interest on such installment at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

5. *Resolved*, That the Treasurer give notice to the stockholders of the increase of stock above authorized, and of the call for payments thereon, and also of the division of the stock into shares of $100 each, instead of the present division of $50 each, and that the stockholders be required to surrender their present certificates on or before the 15th June next, in order that new certificates be given therefor. By order of the Board.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 27, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1867, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, June 8, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, June 20, 1867.

WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 17, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the third installment of $15 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York is due on the 1st day of July next. Subscribers will please call at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., and pay the installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment in order that this payment may be receipted upon it.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 22, 1867.

THE INTEREST WHICH WILL BECOME due on the first Monday of July next upon Stock of the State of Illinois will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York from the 1st to the 16th, inclusive, of July A. D. 1867.

GEO. W. SMITH, State Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad, due July 1, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President C. P. R. R.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, June 15, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due July 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYKE, Assistant Treasurer.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF SECOND Mortgage Twenty-year 7 PER CENT. BONDS of the MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, at a price making them a desirable investment.

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5-20 Regist'd '62.	107¼	107¾	July, 7-30.......	106¼	106⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62.	110⅜	110⅝	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119¼
5-20 Coupon, '64.	106⅞	107	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118¾	119
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107	107¼	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117⅞	118
5-20 " new, '65.	109⅝	109⅞	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117¼
10-40 Registered.	100	100¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116½	117
10-40 Coupon.....	100	100¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115½	116
Gold..............	138⅛	138¼	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115¼	115½
N.Y. 7 ₩ ct. B'y L.	105½		Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114½	115

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES.

HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
JUNE 19, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $28 40.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $5 65.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $35 85.
ON EACH $1,000.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates:
SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER AND BROKER
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.

BALTZER & TAAKS,
BANKERS,
No. 52 Exchange-place, New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

Amsterdam,
Antwerp,
Basle,
Baden-Baden,
Berlin,
Bremen,
Brussels,
Carlsruhe,
Cassel,
Cologne,
Darmstadt,
Dresden,
Dusseldorf,
Florenz
Frankfort, A. M.,
Genoa,
Hamburg,
Hanover,
Heidelberg,
Leipsic,
London,
Lyon,
Mailand,
Mannheim,
Munich,
Naples,
Paris,
Prague,
Rome,
Rotterdam,
Trieste,
Turin,
Venice,
Vienna,
Wiesbaden,
Zurich.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE, COR. MOTT-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, July 1, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOS. H. DUGLISS.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., June 1, 1867.

GEORGIA STATE COUPONS PAYABLE in New-York July 1, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic. All others at the places named on their face.

JNO. JONES,
Treasurer State of Georgia.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after July 1.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

74th DIVIDEND.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will pay July 1 its 74th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT., leaving a surplus nearly as large as their capital.

F. P. FURNALD, Pres't. C. BURKHALTER, Vice-Pres't.
T. C. BERGEN, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock, and the same, free of Government tax, will be paid on the 1st day of July next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. June 20, 1867, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 5th day of July.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened July 2.

C. T. CARLTON, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., free of Government tax, for the six months ending June 30, 1867, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after MONDAY, July 1 next.

The transfer-books will be closed to that date. By order.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, (free of all tax,) payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the day of payment.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, 1st of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 17 until July 8, 1867.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 8th July next.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, June 19, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. until first proximo.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 1, the bank also assuming the payment of the City tax on the shares of the stockholders for the present year.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

MARINE NATIONAL BANK, No. 90 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX per cent., (6) free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1. Transfer-books will be closed until July 2.

J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 735 BROADWAY—FULL VALUE paid in cash for diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, laces, camel hair shawls, &c., or money loaned on the same. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. J. B. COHEN.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET—FURNISHED, TO A private family, on Castleton Heights, Staten Island, an elegant furnished residence, consisting of a three-story and basement brick villa, with icehouse, (filled,) stable, coachman's house, &c., together with three or four acres of land, well supplied with carefully selected fruit trees of all kinds. The villa was built by day labor, and contains twenty-two rooms, with billiard-table and all the modern conveniences. The location and scenery combine to make this a most desirable property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WOODSIDE, N. J.,

ONE MILE FROM NEWARK, ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK.

HILL, VALLEY AND WATER SCENERY.

The attention of capitalists and those wishing good homes at reasonable rates and on easy terms in a first-class neighborhood is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above village, on the banks of the Passaic. The scenery is varied and delightful, while the salubrity of the neighborhood is unsurpassed. In accessibility to the principal business portion of New-York we are, as regards time, as near as Harlem; and in the completion of the Newark and Paterson Railroad, now in course of construction, only half an hour will be occupied by the trip. We control the bulk of the property in this neighborhood, and have excluded and shall continue to exclude all drinking establishments, factories and everything that would be objectionable to respectable families locating among us.

We have houses now in course of erection at various prices, but we would specially invite attention to two now nearly ready for occupancy. They are built on acre lots, directly on the banks of the Passaic, commanding an extensive view both up and down that beautiful river. These houses are large and conveniently arranged, and will be elegantly finished in every respect, containing on first floor, parlor, dining-room, library, conservatory and kitchen, on second floor seven bedrooms and bath-room. The attics are finished for servants' rooms. Price $10,000 each; terms easy.

We also offer building lots of different sizes at various rates, according to location, &c., and will build to order in any style at fair prices.

We have already erected over thirty houses for parties in New-York and other places to whom we can confidently refer. We give the names of a few below.

Plans of property and photographs of houses can be seen at the offices of Jos. Mason, No. 29 Pine-st.; Stanley Day, No. 319 4th-av.; H. J. Winser, New-York *Times*, and the subscribers,

MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside, N J.,
Post-office address: Newark, N. J.

Refer in New-York to Messrs. C. C. Hine, Secretary International Insurance Company; H. J. Winser, New-York *Times* Office; B. F. Pratt, No. 109 West 27th-st.; in Newark: J. B. Peddie, Mayor of Newark; A. G. Keasbey, United States District-Attorney; Courtlandt Parker, counsellor-at-law; Alfred Sears, Engineer-in-chief Newark and New-York Railroad.

PASSAIC, NEW-JERSEY.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PASSAIC, NEW-JERSEY,
AT AUCTION, ON THE GROUND,
ON THURSDAY, JUNE 27, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON WILL SELL AT AUCTION, 28 BUILDING PLOTS,

Beautifully situated on high ground and surrounded by all the improvements; fine views, and located within three minutes' walk of depot.

Distance from New-York eleven miles, by New-York and Erie Railway and Hoboken and Paterson Plank Road. Fourteen trains daily. Commutation $55 per year.

For maps and particulars apply to QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON, Auctioneers, 84 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIdence at Poughkeepsie about 1½ miles south of the fronting on Hudson River, adjoining Prof. Morse's country seat; brick house, large; all modern improvements in perfect order; suitable for Winter and Summer; two cottages for gardener and coachman; fine stable, icehouse, (filled,) suitable barns, sheds, &c.; all built about seven years; forty-three acres of good land handsomely laid out with choice varieties of fruit, shade and ornamental trees, drives and walks; trees planted some sixteen years and in fine condition; the view of the Hudson and surrounding country is unsurpassed; immediate possession will be given; terms to suit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—To let or exchange, a fine house in Fairfield County, Connecticut, with thirty rooms, in a thriving village on the bank of a small river, with a fine view of Long Island Sound; convenient to railroad and steamboat; suitable for a Summer boarding-house, seminary or public house. The location is one of the most healthy and pleasant in the State, and will be sold or let very cheap to a responsible person. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESidence on Long Island, about eight miles from City Hall, New-York. Fine new dwelling containing twelve finished rooms; about six acres of land under cultivation; fruit of all varieties; good barn and other outbuildings. For full particulars apply to W. H. G., Box No. 3,407 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET—Country seat on the East River, 10 miles from City Hall, containing 14 acres, with an extensive river front, large Swiss cottage, stables, coach-house, grapery, greenhouse, &c. W. H. REMSEN, 171 Broadway, Room No. 7.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED, AT Yonkers, a small house on North Broadway, in a very desirable neighborhood. Apply to W. H. PERRY, opposite Yonkers Station, or at Room No. 54 Trinity Building.

FOR SALE—AT POUGHKEEPSIE, A FIRST-class dwelling-house, in Mill-st., with pleasant grounds attached. Inquire of JAMES SERGEANT, Market-st., Poughkeepsie; or JOHN P. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—PRICE $10,000—AT FORDHAM Heights, near Jerome Park, in a first-class location, a good house, with 11 rooms, barn, stable and 1½ acres of land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, a furnished cottage, with stable and icehouse. Apply to subscriber, who has occupied the place for the last seven seasons. J. G. DEFOREST, No. 82 South-st.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., 1¼ MILES from depot, the elegant country place of the late E. Boonen Graves, containing 75 acres. Apply to R. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

A BARGAIN.—TWENTY-THREE ACRES WITH house, barn, orchard, &c., near church, school and depot, in Orange County. Only $3,000. Possession at once. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

A SPLENDID FARM IN MONMOUTH County, 200 acres, underlaid with marl, which of itself is a fortune to any man.

JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, a beautiful cottage, 12 rooms, stable for four horses, near ocean. HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ELEGANT COUNtry seat in Westchester County, near New-York.

NOTT & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

GOOD FACTORY SITES ON NAVIGABLE water, within 12 miles of City Hall. Address Post-office Box No. 3,429 New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 15.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on Mondays and Saturdays from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK,
June 17, 1867.

Interest on deposits for six and three months previous to the 1st day of July, 1867, has been declared at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500, which will be paid to depositors on and after the 15th day of July, 1867. Interest not called for will be added to the principal, and draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 263 BOWERY.

Six per cent. Interest (free from tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays, from 10 to 7. German spoken.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1867.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. interest, free from tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. $1 received. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest commences July 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

All money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, NO. 516 BROADWAY.—Dividend for six months to July 1, payable according to by-laws Monday, July 15, 1867, at the following rates per annum, viz.: SIX PER CENT. on sums of $5 and not over $500, and five per cent. on larger sums, free from tax.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
JUNE 13, 1867.

CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK, SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.—Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM-square, (opposite Mott-st.) Interest Six per cent., free of tax, allowed on deposits of $1 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before July 1 will receive interest from that date.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, OF WILLIAMSBURGH, corner of South 7th and 1st sts.—Money deposited now draws interest from the 1st of July. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from five to five thousand dollars, free of tax. Bank open daily.

PERSONAL.

A MARRIED GENTLEMAN POSSESSING considerable experience in Eastern life is desirous of obtaining an appointment in some American mercantile house of business in India or China. He is conversant with French and Italian, and speaks fluently Hindoostani and Persian; is a good accountant and first-class correspondent, the last appointment he held being that of Secretary to a large Joint Stock Company. Apply to HINDOOSTAN, Post-office, Chicago, Illinois.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,

Several very desirable first-class houses, with immediate possession.

J. F. WILLIAMS & SON,
No. 76 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100 feet x 100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington, four two-story, attic and basement brick dwellings on front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH-AV.—FIRST-class and newly furnished four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, with extra lot and stable; $60,000; a bargain. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE HIGH-STOOP house in a beautiful location and in fine order; all conveniences; $18,000; possession immediately. J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 76 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHTH-AV. PROPERTY. SEVeral good investments. For particulars apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 76 Cedar-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—LARGE FINE house and four lots, in first-class neighborhood, near three lines of street cars; terms liberal. Inquire on the premises, of T. J. SCHOLEY, Green-av., fourth house west of Broadway, or THOMAS REID & CO., No. 269 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET —No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement: fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD Building, Broadway and Ann-st.,
Broadway store.
Ann-st. store.
Offices on 3d and 4th floors, suitable for lawyers, &c.
Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR SUMMER A Fall, in the beautiful borough of New-Brita Conn., with superior privileges, a charming Gothic cottage of ten rooms, (five sleeping;) good stable and carriage room, greenhouse full of foreign grapes, fountain, &c., on a first-class corner site, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, near depot and frequent conveyance daily to New-York by both cars and boat. Apply to S. H. HOWARD, office Manhattan Gas-Light Company, New-York, or to H. C. STEPHENS, on the premises.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID FURNISHED COUNtry seat "Cragden," at East Chester, near depot, forty-five minutes from the City, with garden, stabling, fine lawns, views, &c.; icehouse full; a fine healthy location. Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 147 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house, &c., in the town of Yonkers, 1½ miles from Williamsbridge, and half a mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be et for the season. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET, VARIOUS-SIZED rooms, with steady steam power. Also, two large rooms, 165 by 26 feet, all warmed throughout by steam, lighted by gas, with steam hoistways, located within two blocks of the South and Wall-st. Ferries. Terms reasonable. Apply on the premises, No. 475 Columbia-st., near Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

ELIZABETH CITY.—TO LET FOR THE Summer months, an elegant residence, elegantly furnished; has everything to perfection. Full particulars and photograph. KING & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and two lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHed, on the Hudson, about a mile from New-Hamburgh depot, 65 miles from New-York. Rent, $175 per month. Inquire of F. HUGHSON, No. 233 Grand-st., New-York.

FOR RENT—AN ENTIRE FLOOR, FOUR rooms, first-class house and neighborhood, near Crystal Palace Park, 42d-st., furnished or unfurnished, to one or more persons, without board. Terms reasonable. Address Box No. 2,278 Post-office.

TO RENT—IN PHILADELPHIA, A STORE, very elegibly situated for the importing or commission dry goods business. For particulars, apply to SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD, Importers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 30 to 36 Park-place.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

OFFICE FOR RENT.—A SMALL OFFICE on Broadway, near Bowling-green, first floor; rent low; possession immediately; a medium size Lillie safe; walnut desk, chairs, &c., for sale cheap. Address OFFICE AND SAFE, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN LEXington-av.; corner house, bay window, first class in every respect; immediate possession. Inquire of SAMUEL F. BARTOL, No. 221 Pearl-st.

TO LET—THE SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE, No. 114 East 24th-st., near 4th-av.; house open. The furniture in this house will be sold THIS DAY, at public auction. Apply to ADAMS, No. 953 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 666 LEXINGTON-AV., ONE OF three beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses. Can be seen during the day. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

AT TARRYTOWN—FURNISHED, A FIRST-class brick villa, every way desirable, which, owing to circumstances, will be let reasonably. GEORGE S. HANFORD, Notary Public, No. 229 Broadway.

A SPACIOUS AND HANDSOMELY FURnished house on 4th-st., opposite Washington-square to let till May; rent $275 per month.

WOOD, YOUNG & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT BASEment of house No. 22 East 50th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.

DESIRABLE SUITS OF FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, without board, in the first-class house, No. 34 West 21st-st., at Summer prices.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE WITH ALL IMPROVEments, containing twelve or fourteen rooms, between 8th and 30th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address, with particulars, J. T. LEE, Station D.

FIRST-CLASS UNFURNISHED HOUSES wanted. WOOD, YOUNG & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO MORE HAND GRAINING.—BUILDers, painters and house-owners are respectfully informed that we are now prepared to make contracts for graining with the Adams Air-Cylinder Machine. Superior work and moderate prices guaranteed. Samples shown. Applications may be made at the office, No. 282 Pearl-st., or the factory, No. 402 West 15th-st.

Graining machines constantly on hand for sale.

Young men desiring to learn the use of the machine will be taken under instruction. Apply to Mr. SMITH, at the factory as above.

HEATH, SMITH & CO., No. 282 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BLACK WALNUT refrigerator, capable of holding three barrels of ale, several kegs of lager, with a tier for meats, &c.; also a marble-top counter, 35 feet long, with foot rail complete. Apply at the wine-store, No. 47 Howard-st., corner Broadway, Tontine Building.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE BRUSH FACTORY,
No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York, (Harper's Building.)
All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLEE, Sole Manufacturer, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Refrigerators repaired.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ALBERT D. OPPENHEIM and MARY OPPENHEIM his wife, against CHARLES J. OPPENHEIM and others, in partition.—In pursuance of a judgment or decree made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of May, 1867, I, William V. McDaniel, the referee therein named, will expose for sale at public auction by Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co., auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day:

First—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being on the westerly side of Lewis-st., in the Eleventh Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the said westerly side of Lewis-st., distant 180 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Stanton and Lewis sts., thence running westerly and parallel with Stanton-st., 100 feet to the centre line of the block, between Lewis and Cannon sts; thence northerly, parallel with Lewis-st., 20 feet; thence easterly, and parallel with said Stanton-st., 100 feet to the westerly line or side of Lewis-st., and thence southerly, along the said westerly line or side of Lewis-st., 20 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Second—All those six lots of land, lying and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, with the buildings thereon erected, which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of 53d-st. with the easterly side of 8th-av., and running thence southerly, along the easterly line of 8th-av., one hundred feet and five inches, (100 ft. 5 in.;) thence easterly and parallel with 53d-st, one hundred feet, (100 ft.;) thence northerly and parallel with 8th-av., one hundred feet and five inches (100 ft. 5 in.,) to the southerly line of 53d-st., and thence westerly, along said southerly line of 53d-st., one hundred feet, (100 ft.,) to the place of beginning.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 15, 1867.

W. V. MCDANIEL, Referee.

N. SOLOMON, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ELISHA A. PACKER against MICHAEL F. MAIZE. Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.) To the defendant.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 38 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and five hundred dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and for the further sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, besides the costs of this action.—Dated NEW-YORK, May 14, 1867.

J. A. WELCH, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 38 Pine-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of June, 1867.

J. A. WELCH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 271 WEST 11TH-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, with good board, two couples or single gentlemen, at reasonable prices; rooms large and airy; convenient to cars. Parties looking for a pleasant home will please call; only a limited number taken.

NO. 242 WEST TWELFTH-ST.—NEWLY and handsomely furnished room on reasonable terms, in a strictly private family; location good, and convenient to several car routes.

NO. 38 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—NEWLY and handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, with home comforts.

NO. 76 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEAR DELMONICO'S, handsomely furnished rooms to let en suite or single; also, parlor floor, handsomely furnished, to let at Summer prices. Meals if desired.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 117 9TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADway and University-place.—Spacious and well-furnished rooms; large and small; with or without board; table first class; terms moderate.

NO. 27 EAST 21ST-ST., NEAR 5TH-av. Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen without board.

NO. 81 MONROE-ST.—GENTLEMEN CAN BE accommodated with good board at a reasonable price. House newly furnished. N. B.—Call and see.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain pleasant rooms, with breakfast, if desired, in a private family at No. 40 East 26th-st., one block from Fifth-av. Hotel.

MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board, at No. 40 West 38th-st. References exchanged.

TO LET—ON UNION-SQUARE, A SUITE OF two or three elegantly furnished rooms, suitable for a gentleman and lady or small family; board if desired; references exchanged; at No. 40 East 14th-st.

AN ELEGANT ROOM TO RENT, WITH breakfast, bath adjoining, to a gentleman, in 44th-st., near Broadway; private family. Address A. C. R., Station G.

TO LET—A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT room, to two gentlemen, at No. 120 East 47th-st., on the corner of 3d-av.; terms moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT GREENWICH Point, 2½ miles from Stamford, 1½ from Coscob; house now open (Oliver S. Ford's); is situated on Long Island Sound; good beach for bathing; stabling for horses; plenty of fruit and shade trees; thirteen trains daily and access by boat; terms moderate. Apply on the premises, or at No. 78 Macdougal-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—A LADY HAVING A handsome residence, five miles east of Peekskill, near Lake Mohegan, only two hours from New-York, would rent to one or two small families, suites of rooms. Address Mrs. H. H. R., Shrub Oaks, Westchester County, N. Y., or ADAMS & Co No. 953 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN a private family, for families with children or for single persons, in Keeseville, N. Y., four miles from Lake Champlain; pleasant and airy rooms, with large yards both front and rear; a delightful place for children. Address Post-office box No. 41, Keeseville, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GOOD ACCOMMODAtions and excellent board can be had at North Canaan, Litchfield County, Conn.; two trains daily by New-Haven and Housatonic Railroads. Terms $7 per week for adults. For further particulars address Z. T. ADAMS.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW PERSONS CAN obtain board for the Summer at a pleasant farmhouse within 21 miles of New-York; 3 miles from depot. Apply to or address J. A. P., No. 100 Chambers-st., New-York City.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT NORWALK, CONN., fine house, large and pleasant rooms, extensive and diversified grounds; well shaded, high and beautifully located; within five minutes' walk to cars. Address HILLSIDE, Norwalk, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent board can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June. References given and required. Address Post-office Box No. 145, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY FARMHOUSE BOARD, ADjoining the Heath House, for adults only, from $10 to $14 per week; good stables, carriages and horses; persons met at the Hackettstown depot if requested. Address SIMON V. FISHER, Schooley's Mountain, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON; DElightful situation; two or three very pleasant rooms yet disengaged. Apply to Mr. WALLACE, No. 6 South William-st., or at Woodlawn House, 106th-st., Bloomingdale road. Excellent stabling.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OCCUPYing a large house in the country, would like to take a number of single persons to board; prices from $8 to $9 per week; distant about 40 miles from City. Address CAPT. BANKS, Bedford Station, Westchester Co., N.Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO AND A HALF miles from Peekskill, at a farmhouse, beautifully situated on high ground; can accommodate two families. Refer to Thomas Russell, No. 88 Chambers-st, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT CORNWALL SIX OR eight grown persons can be pleasantly accommodated at a private house. For further particulars inquire of A. MCELRATH, No. 249 Washington-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT NYACK, ON THE Hudson; a family can have three large rooms, one mile from landing; no other boarders. Address Mrs. W. S. STILLWELL, Nyack.

BOARDING.—COUNTRY BOARD.—CATSKILL Mountains, delightfully situated, only a short distance from the Mountain House; accommodation for about fifty boarders, with all the advantages of a quiet private family. Apply by mail to PHILO PECK, Palenville, Green County, N. Y., or for particulars, to No. 110 William-st., New-York. Terms moderate.

A LADY HAVING A HANDSOME RESIDENCE five miles east of Peekskill, two hours' from New-York, and near Lake Mohegan, would let, with board, suites of rooms, neatly furnished; elegant grounds and shaded walks; well supplied table; good stabling, boating, &c. For particulars and photographic views of place, apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway, or address Mrs. H. F. R., Shrub Oaks, Westchester County, New-York.

A FEW FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED at a first-class house, beautifully located, one mile from Williamsbridge, Harlem Railroad; rooms large and well furnished; good table, fresh vegetables and milk, plenty of fruit; extensive grounds, well shaded; stable accommodations. The hackmen at the depot will convey persons to the place for 25 cents. C. W. TAYLOR, Williamsbridge, Westchester Co.

BOARD AT HUGHSONVILLE, N. Y.—Within one mile of New-Hamburgh, via Hudson River Railroad; house large, grounds well shaded; parties wishing a pleasant home for the Summer can be accommodated; good water, pleasant drives and a healthy location. Inquire of J. F. TRAVIS, No. 39 Murray-st., or address D. H. KNAPP, Hughsonville, N. Y.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD AT Shark River, near Long Branch, N. J.; good bathing and fishing; terms moderate. For particulars address L. TUCKER, Shark River, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

A PLEASANT SUMMER RESORT.

GRANT HOUSE, North Copake, Columbia County, N. Y., (at Bain's Station, on the Harlem Railroad.) This house is elegantly fitted up with all modern improvements, delightfully located, and accessible by railroad from all points. Board, with airy, well furnished and convenient apartments by the week or season. Price $6, $8 and $10 per week, according to accommodation. Address GEO. C. SMITH, Proprietor.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

POPULAR PRICES.

Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen. Board $4 per day; $25 per week. Baggage-master and omnibuses at station on arrival of trains. Address LELAND BROTHERS, or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

IS NOW OPEN.

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by addressing

COZZENS BROTHERS,
West Point.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

This delightful Summer Hotel, under the management of William Perry, formerly proprietor of the Collamore House, New-York, is now open. Application may be made to GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor.

McDONOUGH HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—The above first-class hotel having been thoroughly renovated the present season, is now in readiness for the reception of guests. The rooms are commodious, finely furnished and well ventilated.

The "Forest City" is unsurpassed for its quiet and inviting beauty by any place on the Connecticut River. Accessible from New-York by steamboat or cars; charges moderate. Rooms can be engaged by addressing DICKINSON & CRAIG, Middletown, Conn.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER Vt., is open from June to October as a first-class Summer Hotel. Address F. H. ORVIS, Room No. 12, Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York, or call from 9 to 12 A. M. or 6 to 11 P. M., until the 21st inst. 8 A. M. Hudson River Railroad trains, via Troy and Rutland, reach Manchester at 6 P. M.

THE WINDEMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD Lake, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., is now open. The location is beautiful and healthy; fine fishing, boating, &c. Send for circular to M. P. BROWNING & CO.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—TEMPLE Grove Hotel now open; superior inducements to families and transient guests; under the management of M. T. SEYMOUR.

HOTELS.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL, SACKVILLE-ST., Dublin, having undergone very extensive alterations with considerable additional arrangements and refurnishing, with entire renovations, being now complete, the proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, tourists and the public, that the hotel is now replete with every possible modern improvement, including the most spacious and elegant coffee rooms in Dublin for ladies and gentlemen, a superb billiard and smoking room, unrivaled in any country, suits of magnificent drawing rooms and sitting rooms of various sizes, at a rate of charges that will bear favorable comparison for moderation with any first-class hotel in Europe or America. The tariff of charges of every kind has undergone a most careful revision, including the wine carte. The proprietors, being determined not only to maintain but to improve and extend the worldwide reputation of the Gresham Hotel, and having with an unsparing hand expended a very large capital on the improvements and decorations, can with confidence assure the public that every effort will be made to secure their comfort and support. The only hotel in Ireland receiving the leading American journals for the use of visitors.

PROPRIETORS,
THE GRESHAM HOTEL COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

NOW OFFER THE

BON-TON HOOP SKIRT,

AT

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

PREPARATORY TO TAKING THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY.

MACKENZIE'S ELEGANT SILK SACQUES AND CIRCULARS.

THE "QUEEN" at $20.
THE "ISABELLA CATOLICA" at $25.
THE "MARIA OF RUSSIA" at $30.
LLAMA LACE POINTS from $25 to $100.
No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE,
8th-st., one door from Broadway.

CORSETS.

A SPECIALITY,
AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,
Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
The most elegant variety in the United States of
LIGHT SUMMER CORSETS,
and
LIGHT SUMMER SKIRTS.
Childrens' Corsets, Waists, Shoulder Braces, Skirts and Corsets to suit all figures, train attachments.
Also,
Swiss, Lawn and Cambric fulldress train Skirts, Swiss, Lawn and Cambric morning Robes and Suits, very elegant and becoming.
Also,
BREAKFAST AND DRESSING SACKS.

N. B.—Mrs. GAYNOR personally attends at this upper store. No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th-sts.

MACKENZIE'S ELEGANT SILK SACKS.

THE "QUEEN," at $20.
THE "ISABELLA CATOLICA," at $25.
THE "MARIA OF RUSSIA," at $30.
LLAMA LACE POINTS, from $25 to $100.
No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE,
8th-st., one door from Broadway.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also traveling cases and fancy goods. Kid, silk, thread, buckskin gloves, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

700 DOZEN SPANISH LINEN SHIRTS, $2. Excellent White Shirts, $2. English Gauze Undershirts, $1. An extensive first-class stock of Men's Furnishings, 25 per cent. lower than any other house, at P. F. SMITH & FOWLER'S Retail Department, Park-row and Ann-st.

LINENS, TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS, Towelings, Hdkfs., Muslins, Blankets, Quilts, &c., at retail, low. GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, bet. Broadway and Cooper Institute.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

CARPETS.

CARPETS
AND
OIL-CLOTHS.
NEW GOODS.
SPRING SALES, 1867.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY,
Near Grand-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thiryt-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York. ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the first day of August ensuing, and ending on the first day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITtee on Markets, of both branches of the Common Council, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen on THURSDAY NEXT, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. All persons interested or in favor of a continuation of the present market system, as well as all opposed thereto; all persons having suggestions or recommendations to make tending to any improvement in the present markets, and the manner of doing business thereon; all persons having grievances to state in connection therewith; in fact, all persons who are desirous of being heard, or of giving their views in connection with the subject to be considered by the said Committee, are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place, without further notification.

THOMAS COMAN,
MICHAEL NORTON,
EUGENE WARD,
Committee on Markets, Board of Aldermen.
PETER CULKIN,
HUGH O'BRIEN,
JOHN S. GILMORE,
Committee on Markets, Board of Councilmen.

NOTICE.—IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ACT incorporating "The New-York Board of Fire Underwriters," passed May 9, 1867, notice is hereby given that a meeting will be held at the rooms of the Board of Underwriters, No. 156 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of determining whether the Fire Patrol, mentioned in said act, shall be sustained for two years ensuing, and for fixing the maximum amount of expenses which shall be incurred therefor. All incorporated insurance companies or associations doing business in this City, may be represented by one of their officers or by its agent; and each organization represented at such meeting shall be entitled to one vote.

By order of the New-York Board of Underwriters,
JAMES M. McLEAN, President.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.
GEORGE W. SAVAGE, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

SALOON TABLES.

IRON-FRAME MARBLE-TOP SALOON TABLES on hand and made to order, together with all kinds of IRON FURNITURE.

WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

PARTIES FURNISHING COUNTRY houses can find a large assortment of first-class and medium quality parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room furniture, at a reasonable price, at HUMPHREYS & MATHEWS', No. 724 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, who understands French and English cooking, also boning, jellies and pastries; no objection to a first-class hotel or boarding-house in the country; best of testimonials; can take entire charge of the kitchen. Apply at No. 136 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or housework for a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country for the Summer; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 247 West 33d-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL A SITUation as nurse, or to do chamberwork, or would assist in the needlework of a small family; no objection to go in the country; good reference given. Call or address No. 165 East 33d-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as good cook and baker; understands pastry and all kinds of family cooking, and making butter, if required; no objection to the country; good references. Call for two days at No. 11 James-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT nurse, with six years' reference from her last employer; takes charge of an infant from its birth; sews neatly; can care an invalid lady; wages $10. Call or address No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTant girls, one for plain cooking, washing and ironing, or to take charge of a dairy; the other as chambermaid and waitress; country preferred; best of reference given. Call at No. 385 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as nurse or seamstress; can also do fancy sewing and embroidery; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 409 West 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 84 West 20th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS meat and pastry cook; understands soups, side dishes, pastry and deserts; City reference. Call for two days at No. 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress; can take a waiterman's place; or as first-class chambermaid; City or country; best City references. Call at 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WAITRESS; is willing to go to the country for the Summer. To be seen at her present employer's, No. 112 East 18th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A GIRL A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress; has five years' experience. Can be seen until engaged at No. 280 5th-av., corner of 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERman girl in an American family do general housework; no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 113 East 59th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A GOOD home in a small private family; good treatment more of an object than high wages. No. 228 Sullivan-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST German girl to do general housework. Inquire at No. [illegible] Forsyth-st., corner of Rivington.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT cook, who assists with the washing and ironing, a situation, either in City or country; is a good bread and biscuit maker; understands the care of milk. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; can operate; or nurse and fine washing, or chambermaid and fine washing; City or country. Good City reference. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, a Protestant, as good plain cook; understands baking; willing to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go into the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 Amity-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person, with good City reference, as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing; would assist in chamberwork, or travel with a family. Call at or address No. 329 7th-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH cook or laundress, by a very experienced servant, who has first-class references from some of the first families in Brooklyn; will be found a neat and valuable servant. Apply in Court-st., next door to Joralemon-st., in the basement, Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION for her infant's nurse, who can be highly recommended from her last situation; can bring a baby up by hand if required; there will be no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Inquire at No. 306 3d-av., between 24th and 25th sts., in the furnishing-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook, including baking and pastry, jellies and ice cream; no objection to a Summer house; best City reference. Call at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced child's nurse; has taken charge of children from their infancy; has the best City references. Call for two days, at No. 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork and waiting, or as nurse to go to the country; understands the care of a young baby and plain sewing; can refer to her last place. Call at No. 108 West 23d-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress by a respectable English girl; willing to go to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, Prof. Joy, Columbia College, corner of 49th-st. and Madison-av., until June 24.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook in a private family; is a first-class pastry and bread maker; is willing to assist with the washing; no objection to the country; can be well recommended. Address No. 18 Trinity-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART CAPAble girl to do cooking or general housework; will be found a neat, respectful and economical servant, an excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation in country or City as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; good City references. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st., east side.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands it thoroughly; wishes to live in a hotel or private boarding-house; best of City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 150 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant young woman a situation as good cook; meats, game, soup, pastry, creams, jellies; good baker, &c.; country or City; good references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st., east side.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or would take care of a baby; has no objection to the country for the Summer months. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 16 East 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman lately landed, to do housework of a small family, or chamberwork and assist in washing; City reference. Call at No. 263 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHer and ironer, by a respectable woman; is a good baker; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 23 East 5th-st., near 3d-av., first floor, in rear, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; the other to do general housework; have got the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at 14 East 5th-st.

WANTED—BY A WELSH GIRL, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and plain sewing; no objection to take charge of children. Call for two days, at No. 207 East 36th-st. Best of City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 329 5th-av., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer; another as chambermaid, waitress, seamstress, &c. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., below 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl as nurse; no objections to travel or go in the country; best of City reference. Call for three days at No. 9 Crosby-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is a good baker; best of City reference. Call at No. 89 West 17th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AT GENERAL housework, by a good German woman. Address No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington.

A LADY ABOUT TO LEAVE THE CITY wishes to procure a situation for her seamstress who is fully competent to fill a first-class position, and understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at present place, No. 2[illegible] East 41st-st.

DRESSMAKER.—LADIES IN THE COUNtry or at the beach, who wish to engage for some weeks the services of a dressmaker and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, will address, stating particulars, DRESSMAKER, Station F. References first class.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages moderate to suit the times.

ANY LADY WHO WANTS A GOOD operator on Wheeler & Wilson's, or Wilcox & Gibbs sewing-machines can find a good hand by calling or addressing, No. 512 East 15th-st., first floor, for two days.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a first-class gardener (Scotch, single,) of great experience in all the various branches of gardening, having served in some of the finest places both in Scotland and England, besides being engaged in laying out and superintending first-class places in this country for the past twelve years; best of references. Those in want of a first-rate gardener address J. O., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, or to Henderson & Fleming's seed store, corner of John and Nassau sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; understands the care and management of horses; the best of City recommendations will be given from his last employer; no objection to City or country. Apply to the American Stables, corner Barrow and Bright sts., Jersey City. JOSEPH COEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a sober industrious man, fully understands his business; also understands gardening; is willing to make himself useful to his employer; first class City reference from his last employers. Address T. M., Box No. 209 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a competent single man, a Protestant; has no objection to town or country; has got the best of City references for the last fifteen years. Address ROBERT, No. 26 East 19th-st., for two days, in the boot-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to the country; the best of City reference; will be found willing and obliging to his employer. Call at No. 542 East 14th-st., for three days, or address A. C. T., Box 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GARDENER WANTS A SITUAtion who is competent in every branch of his business; has been very successful in cultivating grapes under glass and out of doors; also, plants, flowers and vegetables; married, no family; best City references. Address for two days W. G. S., Box 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; has long experience in the care of horses, carriages and harness; can give the best City and country reference and willing to make himself useful. Address M. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; reliable references given; will make himself useful. Address H. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a sober, steady and industrious young man; thoroughly understands his business; understands gardening; can come highly recommended from his last place. Address T. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUation for his coachman, who can be highly recommended as to character and capability; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address Mr. EDWIN FELT, No. 6 Wall-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced man as coachman, who thoroughly understands his business; no objections to the country; best of City reference. Call or address J. B., No. 681 6th-av., in the feed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman or gardener; understands his business, and is willing to make himself useful; moderate wages expected. Call on or address MICHAEL LYNN & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as butler in a private family; no objection to the country; City reference. Address BUTLER, No. 608 East 21st-st., 4th-av., in the drug-store, for two days; or at No. 205 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as first-class coachman; understands clipping and the right management and treatment of horses, harness and carriages; can come highly recommended. Address F. N., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to the country; best references. Address for two days, L., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young man who can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 26 East 19th-st. for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; can milk; understands the care of all kinds of stock; can refer to last employer. Address J. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TRAVEL WITH a gentleman or family going abroad, by a colored man servant, of good character and habits; good reference given. Address J. JOHNSON, Station G.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PRACTICAL engineer a situation to run an engine; can do his own repairing. Address F. T., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH-HOUSE, AN EXPERienced and first-class entry clerk; must write rapidly and figure correctly; the best references required; none other need apply. WEAVER, RICHARDSON & CO., Nos. 66 and 68 Reade-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN AND LADIES AS agents to canvass for an entirely new business; large profits. Inquire from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. at No. [illegible]-st., near the Bowery, in the basement.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

MALTA	June 19
TARIFA	June 26

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin	$100 Gold.
Steerage	$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

$156 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK. REDUCTION OF RATES TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Excursion tickets, $170, currency.

The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.

COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, June 22.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, June 29.
IOWA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, July 6.

From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, July 27
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Aug. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency, TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.

TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.

Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.

VERA CRUZ	HILLIARD	SATURDAY, July 20

Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

NEBRASKA	June 29
CHICAGO	July 13
MANHATTAN	July 27
MINNESOTA	Aug. 10

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers

OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.

Taking passengers at the following rates:

From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms	$75—$90 00
Steerage	32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin	90 00
Steerage	40 00

EXCURSION TICKETS AT

First Cabin ... $170 | Steerage ... $67 50

payable in gold or its equivalent.

Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.

For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MISSISSIPPI and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails, from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

MISSISSIPPI	G. V. Sumner	Saturday, June 22
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR	E. Van Sice	Saturday, July 20
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, August 3
MISSISSIPPI	C. Sumner	Saturday, Aug. 17

and every fourteen days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FIRST-CLASS	$120
SECOND-CLASS	70

Through tickets to London $5 extra.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.

GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.

For further information apply to J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.

CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, June 22.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 12 M.

Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $20 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF ANTWERP	SATURDAY	June 22
CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY	June 26
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	June 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK	WEDNESDAY	July 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	July 6

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $100; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, sailing from Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

LOUISIANA, WEBSTER	SATURDAY, June 22
THE QUEEN, GROGAN	SATURDAY, June 29
DENMARK, THOMSON	SATURDAY, July 6
ERIN, HALL	SATURDAY, July 13

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 19.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 26.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS	
Chief Cabin Passage	$145
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships

MORRO CASTLE	ADAMS	THURSDAY, June 20
EAGLE	GREENE	THURSDAY, June 27
COLUMBIA	BARTON	THURSDAY, July 4

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY ... June 15 | SATURDAY ... July 13

At noon.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

AMERICAN PASSPORTS FOR TRAVELERS issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 29, at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:

First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.

From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.

First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.

NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS ... July 13
ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER ... July 27

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

NEW DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.

The fine A 1 iron steamship ACHILLES, W. RICHES, Commander, Will positively sail for above port on SATURDAY, June 29, from Pier No. 8, North River.

For freight or passage apply to CHRISTIAN BORS, No. 18 Exchange-place,
Or to FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers, No. 15 South William-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

JUNE 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. P. CONNOR, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. J. SUTTON.
JUNE 11.—RISING STAR, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
JUNE 21.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of June 11 will connect at San Francisco for Japan and China. See advertisement below.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on FRIDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.

Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.

Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

SAVANNAH STEAMERS. CHANGE OF SAILING DATES.

During the continuance of the present dull season, the departure of Savannah steamers will be reduced from every other day to every fourth day, as follows:

THURSDAY, June 20, H. LIVINGSTON, BAKER, From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
TUESDAY, June 25, LEO, DEARBORN, From Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.
SATURDAY, June 29, SAN JACINTO, ATKINS, From Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

N. B.—The above will be in regular succession as above until further notice.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—ONLY STEAMER this week. The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, June 20, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and passage tickets with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLES' STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The steamship MONEKA having been detained by the inclemency of the weather, will sail for the above port from Pier No. 6 North River, on THURSDAY, June 20, at 3 P. M., and will receive freight up to the hour of sailing. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—One of the popular steamships of the above line will be dispatched on SATURDAY NEXT, 22d inst., from Pier No. 14 E. R., at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston for all parts of the South Carolina Railroad, and with the steamer DICTATOR, for Florida. Freight received during all working hours. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEORGE CROMWELL, Capt. E. E. VAILL, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GENERAL GRANT will follow on June 29.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, June 22.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft sidewheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

REGULAR LINE. FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.

The first-class steamship PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.

Receiving freight NOW.

For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship RALEIGH, leaving Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, June 22, at 3 P. M., will give through bills of lading to the above points, to be re-shipped at New-Orleans. For rates of freight apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.

WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

IMPORTANT FOR BUYERS AND HIRERS OF PIANOS.

FOR SALE, 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LOUIS XIV. STYLE. WORTH $450.

WILL BE SOLD BY MONTHLY PAYMENT OF $4 50.

The Brooklyn Musical Instrument Saving and Loan Society, chartered by the State, is now three years in successful operation, and distributes Pianos among its members at the rent.

The Society have so far distributed over one hundred Pianos, and they have given universal satisfaction. The Pianos are to be seen, and further information will be given, at the office of the Society, No. 367 Fulton-st., under the Park Theatre. Letters to be directed to the Secretary, H. GOLDSMITH, at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GERARD WILLET, President. WM. KRAFT, Treasurer.
RUDOLPH FULLGRAFF, V. P. H. GOLDSMITH, Secretary.
D. S. S. GUY. CH. FIELD.
Dr. F. BOND. Dr. H. MEBLER.
A. KURTH. FR. DEPPUHL.
N. H. DAVIS.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.

WAREROOM, NO. 845 BROADWAY, Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured: warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let. Warerooms No. 99 Prince-st.

PIANO-FORTES—NEW AND SECOND-HAND of every style; one elegant upright, cost $1,000, for half its value. Parties can save 20 per cent. at the factory and warerooms, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. JENNYS & SON.

PIANO-FORTES.—FOURTEEN SECOND-hand pianos, of various makes, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

30 SECOND-HAND PIANOS, FROM $75 to $225. Also, new pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders receive [illegible]

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE—GREAT REDUCTION.

$1 TO ALBANY.

On and after MONDAY, June 17, 1867, passage to Albany by People's Line Steamers will be $1 only.

ST. JOHN—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

DREW—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.

In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.

State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.

G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.

Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.

J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, June 19, 3 P. M.	Thursday, June 20, 6¾ P. M.
Thursday, June 20, 3½ P. M.	Friday, June 21, 3¼ P. M.
Saturday, June 22, 10½ A. M.	Saturday, June 22, 5½ P. M.
Sunday, June 23, 7 A. M.	Sunday, June 23, 11¾ A. M.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S DAILY LINE, (Sundays excepted,) for GRASSY POINT, steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW.

TIME TABLE.

LEAVE		LEAVE	
Warren-st.	4 00 P. M.	Grassy Point	6 30 A. M.
Yonkers	5 00 P. M.	Haverstraw	6 40 A. M.
Irvington	5 30 P. M.	Sing Sing	7 15 A. M.
Tarrytown	5 45 P. M.	Tarrytown	7 45 A. M.
Sing Sing	6 15 P. M.	Irvington	8 00 A. M.
Haverstraw	6 45 P. M.	Yonkers	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Grassy Pt.	7 00 P. M.	Arrive Warren-st.	9 30 A. M.

No freight received after 3 P. M.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8¼, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A.M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A.M.

GREAT REDUCTION—LOW FARE TO THE West, South and East, via Troy Line Steamers, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturday excepted. List of fares from New-York: Albany and Troy, $1; Schenectady, $1 37; Fonda, $1 39; Utica, $2 45; Rome, $2 76; Syracuse, $3 54; Rochester, $5 30; Lockport, $6 35; Suspension Bridge, $6 75; Buffalo, $6 75; Saratoga, $1 75; F. Edward, $2 45; Whitehall, $3 30; Rutland, $4; Burlington, $6; North Adams, $2; St. Albans, $7 25; Ogdensburgh, $10 50; Montreal, $9 75, and proportionate reductions to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo. Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office or on board.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wednesday, 19th	3½ P. M.	Thursday, 20th	7 A. M.
Thursday, 20th	4 P. M.	Friday, 21st	7 A. M.
Saturday, 22d	11 A. M.	Saturday, 22d	6 P. M.
Sunday, 23d	7 A. M.	Sunday, 23d	12 M.

FOR HARTFORD—STOPPING AT ALL POINTS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—MERCHANTS' LINE.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, and W. W. COIT, Capt. E. GEER, leaves daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 12 North River. Returning, leaves Hartford, from Chapin's Wharf, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Fare $1. No extra charge for berths. Meals and state rooms extra.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 21 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare 75 cents. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, 12 o'clock noon; steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND.—Boats leave Pier No. 19 North River, between Dey and Cortlandt sts., at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4, 5:30 and 7 P. M. SUNDAYS at 8:30, 10, 11:30 A. M., 1, 2:30, 4, 6 and 7:30 P. M. N. B.—To let for Sunday-schools and pic-nics, Pomona Grove.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK leaves Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12¼ o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

THE TURF.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

RACES, JEROME PARK, FORDHAM, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, June 19, 20 and 22.

There will be no postponement of the races on account of the weather.

JOHN B. IRVING, Secretary.
THEO. MOSS, Superintendent.

DEXTER vs. ETHAN ALLEN AND RUNNING MATE.

FASHION COURSE, FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

A Match for $2,000, Mile Heats, Three in Five.

B DOBLE'S br. g. *Dexter*, in harness, D. MACE'S b. s. *Ethan Allen* and Running Mate.

This will be a race of immense interest. Time may be expected better than any on the record at present. *Ethan* and his mate the thorough-bred mare *Charlotte F.*, recently went a third heat in 2m. 19s., after having made the second in 2m. 21s. The start will be at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. Boats from James-slip every half hour; from 34th-st. every five minutes; also from 10th-st., 23d-st. and 92d-st. The regular trains from Hunter's Point at 12:30 and at 2:30, besides a special train at 1:30 P. M.

Special police arrangements and good order secured.

J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

JEROME PARK RACES.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of this week, trains on this Road will run direct to the track, as follows: Leaving depot corner of 42d-st. and 4th-av. at 1:30 and 2 P. M.; returning immediately after the races.

I. C. BUCKHOUT,
JUNE 17, 1867. Engineer and Gen. Sup't.

TURF.

Tickets for the great trot between *Dexter* and *Ethan Allen* on FRIDAY, June 21, for sale at the Railroad Ticket Office, Metropolitan Hotel, and also at the Telegraph Office, Fifth-av. Hotel.

FASHION COURSE.

DEXTER and ETHEN ALLEN, FRIDAY, 21st inst.; 10th and 23d-st. Ferries on this day will each run two boats as rapidly as possible.

FASHION COURSE, TROTTING—THURSDAY, June 20, at 3 P. M., purse and stake of $900; mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons. B. Mace's b. g. Panic; J. Dongrey's b. m. Fearless; D. Pfifer's b. m. Lucy; J. Lovett's br. s. G. N. Patchen, Jr.

SAME DAY.—The celebrated horse Bruno, who recently trotted with his full sister, Brunette, to the pole, in 2:25¼, will start to beat the best wagon time on record.

J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

SPORTING.

YACHT FOR SALE.

Completely furnished; has all the modern improvements; 31 tons, 41 feet long; draws 4½ feet water; finished last July at a cost of $8,350. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

YACHT VESTA AT AUCTION.—THE CELEBRATED yacht VESTA, 201 tons, with full inventory, in excellent order, one year old, just returned from Europe. She is well known by her great ocean race last Fall; is very strongly built, and probably the fastest yacht afloat. Will be sold on board, at foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, by E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer. She can be seen at Greenpoint until day of sale. For particulars inquire at No. 16 Chambers-st.

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices; dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, June 3, 1867.

Sealed Proposals for each class, separately indorsed, "Proposals for Class No. (name the class,) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,)" will be received at this office until the 1ST JULY NEXT, at 3 o'clock P. M., and the opening of the bids will be commenced at 10 o'clock A. M. on the following day, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with the form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Paymaster nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are referred to the printed instructions, which will be furnished with the schedules, and they are hereby cautioned, and particularly notified, that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof, and the bidder must state distinctly at what Paymaster's office he desires all his bills to be paid.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement, thus:

"*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,)*"

"To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C."

The certificate to the guarantors' responsibility must be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered. If any articles are named in the schedules which are not known to be in common and general use, the bidders will ascertain promptly whether such articles can be procured or not, and if they cannot be obtained, the fact must be reported to the Bureau at once, before bids shall be received.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with the instructions accompanying the schedules will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered as follows:

Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hardwood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper and Cypress; No. 7, Lime, Hair and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Moulding and Firesand and Fireclay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig Iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Belting, Packing and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron Work, Piping, &c.; No. 26, Augers; No. 27, Anthracite Coal; No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland Coal; No. 30, Semi-Bituminous Broad-top Coal; (and Pictou at Boston Yard;) No. 31, Copper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4, Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6, Bread, &c.; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.; No. 11, Lumber; No. 12, Firewood; No. 13, Provender; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery; No. 17 Filling Ice-houses.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards and Naval Asylum:

BOSTON.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32.

NEW-YORK.
Nos. 1, 5, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31, 32.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 5, 6, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 30, 32.

NAVAL ASYLUM.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Nos. 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 27, 29.

PENSACOLA.
Nos. 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock on THURSDAY, 20th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz.:

30,000 pounds Green RIO COFFEE.

Bidders are requested to name prices for furnishing it in either of three styles, as follows:

1st. Green, in original bags.
2d. Green, in barrels, like samples to be seen at this office.
3d. Green, and packed in double sacks of one hundred pounds each.

5,000 pounds JAVA COFFEE in original sacks inclosed in gunny bags.

Bids may be made in bond or duty paid.

Full chop samples of the coffee must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein.

Materials for sacks to be exhibited by bidders.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guarantee of two responsible names, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required.

The seller's name, place of business, and the date of purchase, as well as the name of contents, with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks, to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other old marks must be obliterated.

The coffee will be carefully inspected before its delivery, and compared with the retained samples. Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished.

Payments will be made in currency or its equivalent, as soon as funds are received for the purpose.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished at this office, which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

H. F. CLARKE, Brevet Major-General A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 10th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offers, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards, on application to the Bureau. These schedules will be ready for delivery on the 20th of June, inst.

The Commandant of each Navy-yard, and the Purchasing Paymaster of each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1. Boiler Iron and Rivets.	No. 22. Colored Paints, Dryers, &c.
No. 2. Pig Iron.	No. 23. Stationery.
No. 3. Boiler Felting.	No. 24. Firewood.
No. 4. Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.	No. 25. Hickory and Ash Plank and Butts.
No. 5. Sperm Oil.	No. 26. White Pine.
No. 6. Linseed Oil, Turpentine, &c.	No. 27. Black Walnut, Cherry, &c.
No. 8. Leather Belting, Hose, &c.	No. 28. Mahogany & White Holly.
No. 9. Tallow and Soap.	No. 29. Lanterns, &c.
No. 10. Engineers' Stores.	No. 30. Lignumvitæ.
No. 11. Engineers' Tools.	No. 31. Hydraulic Jacks, &c.
No. 12. Engineers' Instruments.	No. 32. Sour Flour, Crucibles, &c.
No. 13. Machinery.	No. 33. Patented Articles.
No. 14. Wrought Iron Pipe, Valves, &c.	No. 34. Cotton and Hemp Packing, &c.
No. 15. Brass and Copper Tubes.	No. 35. Anthracite Coal.
No. 16. Steel.	No. 36. Bituminous Coal.
No. 17. Iron Nails, Bolts, Nuts, &c.	No. 37. Sand, Lime, &c.
	No. 38. Brick.
No. 18. Copper.	No. 39. Files.
No. 19. Tin, Lead, Zinc, &c.	No. 40. Charcoal.
No. 20. White Lead.	No. 41. Iron Tubes.
No. 21. Zinc Paint	No. 42. Dudgeon's Pumps.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:

PORTSMOUTH.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42.

CHARLESTOWN.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

BROOKLYN.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

PHILADELPHIA.
Nos. 1, 2, 6, 8, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26, 27, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39.

WASHINGTON.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.

NORFOLK.
Nos. 5, 8, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 32, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS AND FOR THE SUPPLY OF DRAIN AND SEWER PIPES.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of person making the same, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for the supply of about 70,000 lineal feet of sewer and drain pipes of different dimensions; also for the construction of SEWERS, as follows, viz.: (Spec. 12.) In 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. (Spec. 13.) In 85th, 86th and 87th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. (Spec. 27.) In 46th and 51st sts., from their present terminations to the Hudson River. (Spec. 28.) In 71st-st., between 8th and 10th avs. (Spec. 29.) In 10th-av., from 51st-st. to and through 50th-st. to near 9th-av. (Spec. 30.) In 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and in 8th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.; also for construction of cross-walks in 129th-st., at 10th, 11th and 12th avs. and Broadway, and of STONE BLOCK PAVEMENTS, in 2d-av., from 61st to 86th-st.; also in Elm-st., from Broome to Spring-st.; also in 12th-st., from 4th to 5th-av.; also in 92d-st., from 3d-av. to East river; also in West-st., from Chambers to Watts-st., and also in 32d-st., from 4th to 5th-av.

Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN,

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 18, 1867.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, May 28, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 9th day of July, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., for supplying Wood and Coal to the United States Marines at the following places during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1868; the wood to be good merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States. The coal to be, best white ash anthracite egg coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, to be weighed, inspected and delivered at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding marine officer, free of expense to the United States, and both wood and coal to be furnished upon the monthly or quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required, agreeably to regulations, viz.:

At Washington City, D. C.—300 tons of coal, 800 cords of wood.
At Portsmouth, N. H.—125 tons of coal, 220 cords of wood.
At Charlestown, Mass.—170 tons of coal, 150 cords of wood.
At Brooklyn, N. Y.—350 tons of coal, 60 cords of wood.
At Philadelphia, Penn.—125 tons of coal, 80 cords of wood.
At Gosport, Va.—100 tons of coal, 90 cords of wood.
At Pensacola, Fla.—125 cords of wood.
At Mound City, Ill.—100 tons of coal, 20 cords of wood.

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by the commanding officers of the posts at which the wood or coal has been delivered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guarantee to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District-Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned,

WILLIAM B. SLACK, Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF U. S. ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR," CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 7, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the above address, until the 21st inst., for the sale to the United States of a steam-tug or dispatch boat of less than 75 tons burden.

They must be indorsed "Proposals for sale of Steam-tug," and state distinctly the lowest cash price that will be accepted; when, where and by whom the hull, engine and boiler were built; the dimensions of the hull, and its draught, which must be less than 7 feet; the kind and quality of timber, fastenings and other materials used in its construction; the kind, dimensions and condition of the boiler and engine; dimension of cylinder and length of stroke; ordinary consumption of coal per day of ten hours; and a full enumeration of the steamer's outfit; also, a copy of the certificate of the last inspection.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Thursday, June 27, 1867, at twelve o'clock M.:

For dredging slip, between piers Twenty-two and Twenty-three, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Twenty-nine, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Fifty-five, East River.
For rebuilding piers numbers Fifty-eight and Fifty-nine, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Sixty-two, East River.
For rebuilding pier number Fifty-four, North River.
For rebuilding pier foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, East River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

—Dated Street Department, New-York, June 15, 1867.

GEORGE W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.
STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS' OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 12, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 13th of July, 1867, inclusive, for the dredging required in the Harbor of Oswego, N. Y., during the working seasons of 1867 and 1868, the estimated quantity being 150,000 (one hundred and fifty thousand) cubic yards. Bidders will state whether they will furnish one or two machines, which must be capable of raising 500 cubic yards of soft material each, in a day of 10 hours. The price will be stated per yard, to be measured in the scows, and must cover the removal of the material to such points outside the harbor as may be specified by the undersigned.

C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brev. Col. U. S. A.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS,

COMMENCING JUNE 20.

Leave James-slip, New-York, 7:30 A. M., Greenpoint and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and Hempstead.
3 P. M., Express train to Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and way stations.
5½ P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, Hempstead and way stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY April 29, 1867 trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.

3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie an intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

FOR LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 13, 1867, the lines will run as follows, from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st.:

At 11:15 A. M.—EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE, for Philadelphia, Long Branch, &c. At 4 P. M.—For Long Branch, Tom's River, and intermediate stations, touching at Pier No. 3 (for passengers only) at 4:15 P. M.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.—Leaves Pier No. 32 at 5:30 P. M. for Philadelphia direct, and for all points on the road, and on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Freight taken at low rates, and quick time uniformly made.

RETURNING:

EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE—For New-York, &c., leaves Philadelphia from Vine-st. ferry, at 7:45 A. M. From Long Branch, for New-York, at 7:35 A. M., and 11:40 A. M.

THROUGH FARE TO PHILADELPHIA ONLY $2.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked at Davidson & Co.'s Express Office, No. 956 Broadway.

W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:20, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The excursion of Company B, Eighth Regiment, on Monday, June 17, 1867, to Dudley's Grove, postponed on account of the weather, will take place on SATURDAY, June 22, rain or shine. All tickets of the 17th are good for the 22d inst. A first-class refreshment table on board, also superior accommodations for ladies and children. The steamboat *George Washington* will leave Peck-slip at 7 o'clock A. M.; the barge *Wm. Jay Haskett*, will leave Pier No. 44, foot of Spring-st., North River, at 8 o'clock A. M., and barge *Walter Sands*, will leave foot of 34th-st., North River, at 8½ o'clock A. M.

By order of WM. TAITE, Chairman.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at White Stone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

THE LARGE STEAMBOAT GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons and cabin. Dudley's Grove, Alderney Park and Myers' Grove; also, barges Walter Sands, Wm. Myers, Wm. Jay Haskett and Wm. H. Martin. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & Co., on board of barges foot of Morton-st.

TO LET—FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND PICNICS, Pomona Grove, Port Richmond, S. I. Inquire at Pier No. 19 N. R., S. I. Ferry.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON THE BEACH, A PLATE WITH TEETH. Apply at No. 290 West 4th-st. Dentists, please notice.

LOST—ON SUNDAY, A SMALL PLAIN GOLD LEAD PENCIL. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at the advertising desk, Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AN UNEQUALED SUCCESS.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½, EVENING AT 8, the splendid spectacular play of the LAST DAYS OF POMPEII, produced at a great expense, and on A SCALE OF UNEQUALED GRANDEUR, the piece culminating in the exciting scene of THE EARTHQUAKE

TREMENDOUS ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

POMPEII IS BURIED IN BURNING LAVA.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
MRS. HAWKINS, the Oregon Bearded Lady.
ALEX. MONTAG, A LIVING SKELETON, 31 years old; 5 feet 8 inches high; weighs 54 pounds.
On exhibition at all hours.
FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 P. M.,
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
REMARKABLE NOVELTIES JUST ADDED:
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 220 POUNDS:
A GIANTESS, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with two young.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A YELLOW JAPANESE EEL.
300 SPECIMENS LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager ... WM. WHEATLEY

THE BLACK CROOK, RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, June 20.

TWO HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with JARRETT & PALMER'S GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET, strongly reinforced by new Artistes, NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.

Marston's great new scene, AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM, in which will be given a GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.

SATURDAY, June 22.

GRAND MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK, when all [illegible] new scenes and effects will be given.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.

Corner of Broadway and 30th-st., NOW OPEN.

The largest and most complete place of amusement in America. Curiosities of nature and art from all parts of the world. THE DRAMATIC COMPANY is one of the most brilliant and versatile talent.

EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING the entertainments will commence in the LECTURE ROOM, with Banvard's original PAINTING OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Following which each day, at 3 and 8 P. M. in the elegant and spacious Theatre, will be performed the comedy of A HUSBAND OF AN HOUR.

To conclude with the farce of JENNY LIND.

Several instructive and scientific novelties in preparation. All entertainments presented will be of such a character as to please the most cultivated taste.

Admission, 30 cents; Balcony, 20 cents extra; Dress Circle and Parquette, 40 cents extra; Orchestra Chairs, $1; Boxes, $10; Children under ten, 20 cents. Open from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M.

FRENCH THEATRE.

THE GRAND ARAB COMPANY, THE CHAMPION ATHLETES OF THE WORLD, Composed of the CHILDREN OF THE DESERT OF SAHARA, Of the Beni-Zoug-Zoug Tribe, THIRTY-SIX STARS, Will soon arrive and make their FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK ON MONDAY, JUNE 24, in their wonderful feats, which have been the admiration of every European capital.

Director, SIDI-EL-HADJ-ALI-BEN-MAHOMED.

Engagement of the favorite comedians, MR. AND MRS. GOMERSAL, with a VAUDEVILLE COMPANY, who will appear EACH EVENING in an Operatic Comedietta.

Sale of tickets will commence Saturday, at the Box Office of the Theatre.

Admission to Boxes, Parquet, Dress Circle, including reserve seats, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents. Seats can also be secured at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

PHILIP BERNET ... Proprietor

THEODORE THOMAS POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 20, at 8 o'clock.

1—March, "Riflemen"	Welker.
2—Overture, "Nabucco"	Verdi.
3—Polka, "Promenade"	Bilse.
4—Finale, "The Poacher"	Lortzing.
5—Overture, "Oberon"	Weber.
6—Solo for Trombone, "The Tear"	Stigelli.
Mr. F. LETSCH.	
7—Waltz, "Hydrophaten"	Gung'l.
8—Selection, "Fra Diavolo"	Auber.
9—Overture, "Summer-Nights Dream"	A. Thomas.
10—Duett, "I Would My Love"	Mendelssohn.
Messrs. DIETZ and LACROIX.	
11—Galop, "Enchanting"	Dietrich.
12—Quadrille, "Monster"	Strauss.
CONDUCTOR	Mr. F. EBEN

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY will hereafter be known as THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Vacation from July 1 till Sept. 1.

The Conservatory will open in September, at No. 82 5th-av., and No. 823 Broadway, with a branch in Brooklyn.

The best Professors in Europe and America are engaged, and the price of instruction so regulated that the immense advantages of the institution will be available to all.

EDWARD MOLLENHAUER AND A. F. LEJEAL,
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary. Musical Directors.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Alumni Association will celebrate its thirty-third anniversary on THURSDAY, the 20th June, 1867, in the "Council Room" at the University, at 7 P. M., with the usual supper.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, President.
H. C. GIBSON, Secretary.

A GRAND CONCERT BY THE BAND of Manhattan College will be given at the Union Fair Building, THURSDAY EVENING, June 20, commencing at 8 o'clock. Between the first and second parts of the Concert a Congratulatory Oration will be delivered by RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq. Tickets 50 cents.

GRAND OPENING OF THE MICRO-STEREOPTICON, on MONDAY EVENING, June 24, at 8 o'clock, at the New-York Assembly Rooms, No. 1,195 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen FRIDAY, Sept. 20.

Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 28th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,

LITCHFIELD, CONN.

REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:

Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. F. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

A PROTESTANT FRENCH DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will be opened in September next, by ladies of experience, with the purpose of presenting a thorough practice of the French language to those pupils who have partly acquired it abroad, or as a branch of study in home schools. Their aim will be to render the French tongue a medium of thought and communication, and to this end all the branches of a sound education will be taught in that language according to the most approved methods, many of which are not yet in use here. Instruction in the special English branches will be imparted through the mother tongue by an able Professor.

If required, a supplementary class will be formed to prepare pupils whose desire may be to proceed with their studies by means of the French language. Circulars will shortly be issued containing references of the highest order, and may then be found at Mr. Christern's Foreign Book-store, No. 863 Broadway.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE EXAMINATIONS for admission will be held at the College, corner of 49th-st. and 4th-av., on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, June 21 and 22, commencing at 9½ A. M.

Commencement at the Academy of Music on TUESDAY, 25th June, at 10½ A. M.

The Baccalaureate Sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. LEONARD, of the class of '25, on SUNDAY EVENING, June 23, at 8 o'clock, in Trinity Chapel.

HENRY DRISLER, L. L. D., Acting President.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association will be held in the College Library on MONDAY EVENING, June 24, at 7½ o'clock.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INSTITUTION for a thorough and conscientious education of the highest order at a moderate cost. Course of study both academic and collegiate. Whole expenses of board and tuition, $150 for half-yearly session. Early definite applications have preference in rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will give private instruction, day or evening, during the entire Summer, in business writing, practical bookkeeping, commercial arithmetic, &c., and quality pupils for any business.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened for the ensuing year on the 30th of September.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, Conn.—A family school for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GERMAN lady as governess in a private family to teach the German and French languages, needlework and rudiments of music; highest reference given. Address M. W., care G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

WANTED—FOR THE AUTUMN, BY A YOUNG lady of some experience, a situation as daily governess in a school or private family, to teach the English branches, French, and the rudiments of Latin. Address GOVERNESS, Station L, New-York Post-office.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING music, French (spoken) and English, desires an engagement for Autumn; City references given. Address TEACHER, Shrewsbury, N. J.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

AUCTION SALE OF WORSTED AND DELAINE MACHINERY.—Comber, preparers, spinning frames, twisters, reels, winders, cards and jacks, shafting, belting, steam and gas-pipes, water-pipes, pumps and boilers, dyehouse and fixtures complete. Sale on the premises, at Passaic, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, May 26, at 1 o'clock.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N. J.

SEVERAL CYPRESS HILL CEMETERY lots for sale cheap, together or separately. D. D. TERRY, No. 79 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

SECOND WEEK of the FOURTH ANNUAL ENGAGEMENT of the popular Irish comedian, MR. DAN BRYANT.

PRODUCTION of the great Irish Drama of SHAMUS O'BRIEN.

THIS EVENING, AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE, will be presented the new Irish drama, in three acts, by Messrs. T. B. McDonough and F. G. Maeder, entitled SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL. A Tale of '98.

With Picturesque Groupings, Characteristic Dances, Beautiful Songs, Exciting Tableaux.

Appropriate overture and incidental music, arranged expressly for the piece by the late John P. Cooke, Esq., and a CAST OF REMARKABLE STRENGTH AND RARE EXCELLENCE.

SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the Bould Boy of Glengall, with a patriotic song, entitled "The Green Above the Red," written expressly for the piece by J. B. Leverich, Esq.
OWNEY DUGAN, from Skibbereen
DENNY DOYLE, the piper
THIGHEEN O'LEARY, an old harper } MR. DAN BRYANT

supported by A FULL AND EFFICIENT COMPANY.

Incidental to the drama, a peculiarly characteristic dance, entitled the "RUCTION JIG," the music composed expressly for the dance by John Brougham, Esq.

In active preparation, a new Irish Drama, written by Messrs. Henry Morford and John Brougham, expressly for Mr. Bryant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

CONTINUED ENTHUSIASM! UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS!

Fifth week of the new original New-York Drama still attracting crowded and fashionable houses nightly.

TREASURE TROVE, TREASURE TROVE,

by far the most successful dramatic production of the season, will be presented again TO-NIGHT, WITH ITS INNUMERABLE DELIGHTFUL SCENES AND INCIDENTS, INCLUDING THE PRISONER'S MARCH, THE BEAUTIFUL SARATOGA SCENE, THE RESCUE FROM THE CATARACT, STOCK EXCHANGE, BROADWAY, NEWSBOYS' BALLET, GRACE CHURCH, &c.

Seats secured six days in advance.

FRENCH THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, BY REQUEST, ROMEO AND JULIET.

MR. WM. F. LEGGETT, Jr. ... as ... ROMEO.

Ticket offices at the French Theatre, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

On THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 20, Fourth and Last Night but two in New-York of MR. WM. F. LEGGETT, Jr.

By request, ROMEO AND JULIET.

MR. W. F. LEGGETT, Jr., AS ROMEO.

TO-MORROW, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 21, BENEFIT OF MR. WM. F. LEGGETT, Jr., and LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, LUCILLE WESTERN. LUCILLE WESTERN.

EAST LYNNE, or THE ELOPEMENT.

SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 1½.

ONLY FLOWERS OF THE FOREST ... MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Last night but two of Mr. and Mrs. SELDEN IRWIN, Wild Irish Girl, A Day in Paris, Songs, Dances, &c. Presumptive Evidence. To-morrow evening benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Selden Irwin.

GRAND SCOTTISH MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT in aid of the National Wallace Monument Fund, will take place at Irving Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 26. Messrs. Kennedy, Simpson, Lombard, Charles Kemble Mason, and Miss Alice M. Harrison will appear. Tickets $1. To be had at the office of the *Scottish American Journal*, and of members of Monument Committee.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

FIFTH-AV. OPERA HOUSE, ADJOINING FIFTH-AV. HOTEL.

GRAND ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

A GREAT BILL THIS WEEK.

THE RIVAL'S RENDEZVOUS, which has been received the past week with SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER, will be repeated until further notice.

MR. BURCHARD, GEORGE CHRISTY, and all the Company, in several new and amusing acts.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

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The last week of the season.	THE ONLY LEON.
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The last week of the season.	THE JAPS.
The last week of the season.	Mrs. NORMA.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLORED HOME will be held at the Institution, 65th-st. and 1st-av., on THURSDAY, June 20, at 2 P. M. Addresses may be expected on the occasion by Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., and by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., one of the Irish delegates to this country. All interested in the colored people are cordially invited to attend.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE—TWELFTH year—Commencement on THURSDAY, 20th of June at 8 P. M. Former pupils respectfully invited. Will reopen on Sept. 17.

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PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

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SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Private Diseases, at the office of DR. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY-STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic-viscera; those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

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SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

PILES, PILES, PILES.—DITCHETT'S CELEBRATED remedy for the piles for sale at No. 2 New Chambers-st., corner of Chatham, where certificates of our most prominent citizens who have been cured can be seen.

FRENCH DOCTOR.—E. MOUCHEL, NO. 832 Broadway; pupil of Ricord; 16 years' practice. Cure private diseases. Specialty.

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LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton-st. All hours.

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LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

DR. A. ROSENBERG—FOR PRIVATE DISEASES, both sexes, nervous and debilitated sufferers, cure without fail. Office 129 Prince-st., near Wooster.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

ALL REQUIRING SPECIAL MEDICAL or surgical treatment, from whatever cause, should read the special advertisement of Dr. GRINDLE. Dr. Grindle is a regularly educated physician, a graduate of the New-York University Medical College, has a very large office practice, and is making some astonishing cures of neglected and unskillfully treated cases.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $5 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

SENATOR WADE'S SPEECH AT LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

His Views on Female Suffrage, Reconstruction, and the Relations of Capital and Labor.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Thursday, June 13, 1867.

I was greatly surprised, on returning to Lawrence with the excursion party, to find how imperfectly and inaccurately the local journals report the significant speech delivered in this place on Monday last by Senator WADE. Neither of the two daily papers makes any allusion to the closing part of the speech, in which the question of labor and capital was touched upon, and their reports in other respects are altogether inadequate.

Mr. WADE made an address at the Omaha banquet, but he did so with reluctance, and there confined himself to topics of local interest. Although frequently called out at other points, he has nearly always peremptorily refused to respond, stating that he was traveling with his friends for pleasure, and not to make speeches. It was plain to those who heard him at Lawrence that he only waived this resolution to remain silent, as a concession to surrounding associations, since his remarks were offhand and impromptu throughout, for it was not until after repeated, emphatic and long-continued calls that he made his appearance upon the balcony of the Eldredge House, where the party had been entertained at dinner. Since some historical importance is likely to be attached to the speech, and inasmuch as the telegraph bungled the brief report I sent through that channel, it may be worth while for me to give your readers as full a sketch as possible from the notes I took at the time, and which I fortunately preserved.

After the applause with which he was welcomed had subsided, the Senator remarked that he had no intention of making a speech. He had tried to do so at Omaha, and as he then broke down in the midst of his remarks, he did not feel encouraged to repeat the attempt on the present occasion. Still there were some thoughts which always suggested themselves in Kansas. There the great battle between Freedom and Slavery had been fought out, and the cause of liberty had triumphed. If the slave power had succeeded there in its infamous efforts it would have gone on to nationalize the accursed institution, but it was defeated and now there was not a remnant of it left in the land. [Applause.]

Mr. WADE then said that as he had kept in advance of the people in the great strife between Freedom and Slavery, he *meant to do the same thing in the contest which had just commenced for extending the right of suffrage to women.* He was unqualifiedly in favor of equal rights for all, not only without regard to nationality and color, but without regard to sex. Women were more virtuous than men; their perceptions were quicker and keener, and when they gained political power they would rectify many abuses which had thus far remained untouched. If he had not believed that his own wife had sense enough to vote, he never would have married her, [laughter and applause,] and if any of his hearers had wives who were unequal to the discharge of the right of suffrage, he would advise them to go home and get divorced at once. [Renewed laughter.] The speaker denounced those women who did not want to vote because it was not fashionable, and said that he had a prediction to make: Female suffrage will be general in less than twenty years, (A Voice—"That's too far off,") and he thought it likely that in Kansas the next Legislature might set the matter straight. [Applause.] He repeated that he intended to keep in advance of the people on this subject, and that he was now ready to take another jump forward, if necessary. In his view *radicalism upon this and all other questions was righteousness, while conservatism was hypocrisy and cowardice.* The conservative was a mere lickspittle and hanger-on; he was not only willing to be trampled in the dust, but was willing to remain there.

As regarded the political situation he would only say that the Southerners now had the mildest terms offered them they ever would get. If they chose to accept them, well and good; they might have all the advantage of such action; if they refused them, another turn would be given to the screw and they would be compelled to yield whether they wished to or not. Congress had thus far been with the people, and it would not now desert them under the lead of JOHNSON or the devil. His hearers might rest assured of one thing, that reconstruction was as certain to take place as that the sun was shining.

Senator WADE then proceeded to say that there was another question upon which he would express his views, although his hearers might differ from him in opinion. We had disposed of the question of Slavery, and now that of *labor and capital must pass through the ordeal.* The shadow of the approaching struggle between these two great interests was already upon us, and it would do no good to turn our backs upon the question. It must be met. *Property was not equally divided, and a more equal distribution of capital must be wrought out.* That Congress which had done so much for the slave cannot quietly regard the terrible distinction which exists between the man that labors and him that does not. [Applause.] "If you dullheads," said the speaker, "can't see this, the women will, and will act accordingly." It will not be long before the laborers will demand of canvassers, upon the eve of an election, "what will you do for us?" and they will have a satisfactory answer. It is not right or just that any man should be compelled to labor until life is worn out and being is a curse. The Almighty did not intend that this should be the case, nor will it always remain so. More leisure must be given to the people for mental accomplishments, and labor-saving machines had not yet fulfilled their mission, since they had failed to effect this result. Here in Kansas, said the speaker, where every man is a capitalist to a greater or less extent, these inequalities are not so great, and are not so keenly felt as they are in the East, and the speaker would advise every man in that section who is subject to a capitalist in any degree to cut loose from him and get two hours nearer sundown forthwith. "Men of Kansas," he said, "if you do as much for yourselves as the Almighty has done for you, you will be the Lords of Creation." Mr. WADE pledged himself to advocate the "natural rights of man" boldly and persistently; spoke of the great commercial results which would inevitably flow from the completion of the Pacific Railway, and then referred to the striking fact that the excursion party had, during the two weeks of its journeying, accomplished by rail a distance which would have taken a year to traverse by the old modes of conveyance. He concluded by thanking the people of Lawrence for the cordial welcome and kindly courtesies they had extended to the party he represented.

Mr. WADE's speech occupied about half an hour, and this sketch gives a fair idea of its drift. It is to be regretted that a stenographic report could not have been made of it, for the TIMES is certainly not at all mistaken in attaching to it unusual significance. The attention it has attracted, however, will probably lead Mr. WADE to give more elaborate and formal expression to his views upon the subjects briefly alluded to, although no one who knows the Senator can for a moment imagine that he will either retreat or modify any of the opinions advanced. So far as it goes, the speech must be regarded as conclusive, notwithstanding the fact that it was delivered extemporaneously and upon such short notice, for I have it on good authority that Senator WADE has never yet delivered a written speech, nor has he ever revised any of the stenographic reports of the speeches which he has delivered in the Senate. He thinks over a subject closely, arrives at his own conclusions and then gives them expression in his homely, practical and forcible way, letting the consequences and the speeches thereafter take care of themselves, and never retracing his steps when he has once made up his mind to assume any position. Whether this firmness is always true wisdom the public may decide for themselves.

In justice to Hon. JOHN COVODE and GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, I ought to correct a ridiculous blunder which the telegraph made in my dispatch from Lawrence, especially as the mistake will probably be seized upon by some papers to give additional significance to Mr. WADE's remarks. I wrote: "Messrs. COVODE and TRAIN made brief speeches." The telegraph put it "fiery" speeches. Under the circumstances the difference is material, and all the more so because neither of the gentlemen in question touched upon the important subjects discussed by Mr. WADE. E. S.

THE TURF.

The Jerome Park Summer Race Meeting—Large Fields and Splendid Racing—Luxemburg Wins the Dash Race—Ruthless Wins the Belmont Stakes—Cleopatra Wins the Hopeful Stakes—Virgil Wins the Mile Heat Race.

The Summer Meeting of the American Jockey Club commenced yesterday at Jerome Park under the most favorable auspices. The weather was gloriously beautiful, the attendance numerous and select, the fields of horses large and of the highest class, and the racing close and exciting. Notwithstanding the heavy rain of the preceding day, the truck, thanks to its admirable drainage, was in far better order than could have been anticipated, and the time made was consequently good. To-day the course will be in splendid order, and the attendance will doubtless be far greater than has ever been witnessed at this popular and fashionable resort, as the great race for the Westchester Cup will to-day be run. Yesterday the racing in every instance was of the very highest class; the close and exciting contests between *Virgil* and *Morrissey* in the mile-heat race; between *Ruthless* and *DeCourcy* in the Belmont Stakes, and between *Luxemburg* and *Luther* in the dash race, affording the highest delight and gratification to the spectators. In the Belmont Stakes, it was the intention of Mr. MORRIS to win with *Monday*, but the speed and resolute game of *DeCourcey* were greater than had been calculated upon, and his stable companion *Ruthless* was obliged to come to his assistance, and that fleet filly, confessedly the best three-year old now on the turf, cut down *De Courcey* after a splendid struggle, and successfully maintained the honor and prestige of the Holmdell stable. In the mile-heat race *Virgil* got so wretched a send-off, being several lengths behind when the drum tapped, that his jockey very judiciously did not attempt to go for the heat, but reserved him for the two ensuing, which after a superb struggle with *Morrissey*, he won in fine style.

During the afternoon, the Westchester Cup, a beautiful work of art in silver, designed and manufactured by Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., was exhibited on the lawn in front of the ladies' stand, and excited general admiration.

THE FIRST RACE

was a purse of $700, for all ages, one mile and five furlongs, with the entrance money, five per cent. on the amount of the purse to the second horse. The following were the entries and weights carried:

1. J. S. Watson's b. h. Delaware, 5 years, 124 lbs.
2. L. W. Jerome's b. h. Luther, 5 years, 124 lbs.
3. R. W. Cameron's b. c. Hampton Court, 3 years, 104 lbs.
4. D. McDaniels' b. c. Ripley, 4 years, 118 lbs.
5. R. B. Forbes' br. h. Climax, aged, 128 lbs.
6. J. W. Pennock's ch. c. by Vandal, 3 years, 104 lbs.
7. A. Belmont's b. f. Maid of Honor, 3 years, 101 lbs.
8. McConnell & Harness' br. h. Luxemburg, 5 years, 124 lbs.
9. J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Local, 4 years, 118 lbs.
10. J. B. Fay's ch. h. Shamrock, aged, 128 lbs.

With the single exception of Dr. WILSON's entry, *Local*, (who was disqualified from starting on account of a misunderstanding about some forfeits, all the above came to the post. In the pool betting, *Delaware*, on the strength of his running at Paterson, was taken for first choice, with *Luxemburg*, *Luther*, *Vandal* colt, *Climax* and *Ripley* ranking next in successive order in public estimation. In the general betting outside, $100 to $50 was currently offered on the field beating the favorite, *Delaware*. A straggling start was effected, *Ripley* getting off first, with *Delaware* second and *Hampton Court* next, the rest in a cluster. Approaching the half-mile pole, *Hampton Court* was seen in possession of the lead, with *Climax* at his quarters, and *Maid of Honor* close in attendance. As they passed the judges' stand the first time, *Climax* had deprived *Hampton Court* of the lead, *Maid of Honor* and *Luther* following next, and *Luxemburg*, under a strong pull, with the *Vandal* colt at his saddle girths, their immediate attendants. In this way they ran around the turn, and at the quarter pole *Climax* and *Hampton Court* were head and head together, the favorate *Delaware* seemingly unable to act in the heavy ground, for he could not improve his position in the hindmost ruck of horses. On the three-quarter mile stretch, *Climax* fell back beaten, and *Luxemburg* joined issue with *Hampton Court*. A few strides and the latter dropped away, and *Luxemburg*, *Luther*, *Delaware* and the *Vandal* colt showed conspicuously in the front, *Luther* having the lead. *Delaware* soon gave way, and a really magnificent race ensued from the distance between *Luther* and *Luxemburg*; the latter, who was ridden by CADWALLADER with fine judgment, challenging *Luther*, and although the latter responded gamely to whip and steel, he was beaten by half a length, after a splendid finish; the *Vandal* colt being a good third, and the rest strung out unplaced by the judges. Time, 3:04.

Premium of $700, for all ages. One mile and five furlongs. Money to second horse.

McConnell & Harness' br. h. Luxemburg, 5 yrs—Cadwallader	1
I. W. Pennock's ch. c. by Vanal, 3 yrs..Thompson	3
Leonard W. Jerome's b. h. Luther, 5 yrs—Casey	2
A. Belmont's b. f. Maid of Honor, 3 yrs.—Tribe	0
J. S. Watson's b. h. Delaware, 5 yrs.—McLaury	0
R. W. Cameron's b. c. Hampton Court, 3 yrs. Stone	0
D. McDaniel's b. c. Ripley, 4 yrs—Albert	0
R. B. Forbes' br. h. Climax, aged—Heyward	0
J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Local, 4 yrs	dr.
J. B. Fay's ch. h. Shamrock, aged—Owner	0

Time, 3:04.

THE SECOND RACE—"THE BELMONT STAKES," followed; it was for three-year-olds only, $200 subscription, half forfeit, with $1,500 added; the second horse receiving $300 out of the stakes, besides a beautiful English race saddle, manufactured by MERRY, the celebrated English maker of St. James-street, London, and which was the liberal present of one of the stewards of the Club. The following horses were entered: 1. Mr. CAMERON's b. c. *Hampton Court*; 2. Mr. FORBES' ch. c. *De Courcey*; 3. Mr. JEROME's b. f. *Redwing*; 4 and 5. Mr. MORRIS' b. c. *Monday*, and his b. f. *Ruthless*; 6. Mr. BELMONT's b. f. *Maid of Honor*; 7. Mr. UNDERWOOD's ch. c. *Metairie*; 8. Mr. J. M. CLAY's b. c. *Rivoli*; 9. Mr. ALEXANDER's blk. c. *Virgil*; 10. Mr. JEROME's ch. c. *Yorke*, and 11. Capt. T. G. MOORE's b. f. *Fanny Cheatham*. Of this lot, the prestige of Mr. MORRIS' pair of flyers frightened away all but *De Courcey* and *Rivoli*, and the long odds of $100 to $20 was freely laid on their winning, and as freely taken by the fielders, who strongly fancied the racing-like appearance of *Rivoli*, a full brother of *Arcola* and *Wagram*. In the pools, Mr. MORRIS' pair sold for $225, and the field $65. This proved a most exciting race, for at the starting, which throughout the day was execrable, *De Courcey* jumped off a dozen lengths ahead of the favorites, with *Rivoli* second. Rounding the Club-house turn, *Monday* passed *Rivoli*, and they ran thus to the stand the first time round, *DeCourcey* a length ahead of *Monday*, and *Ruthless* and *Rivoli* a couple of lengths behind. At the Club House bend, *Rivoli* deprived *Monday* of second place and laid at *DeCourcey's* saddle-girths for a short distance, but the latter drew away a clean length at the half-mile pole where *Monday* fell back beaten, and *Ruthless* was now called upon to do battle for the Holmdell Stable. Ridden admirably by GILPATRICK she gradually drew up to the two leaders, and half way up the quarter stretch, she cut down *Rivoli* and challenged *DeCourcey*. The latter seemed to give way for a moment, but CASEY rousing him with the whip, he answered with great gameness, and a splendid race home ensued—*Ruthless* at last winning by a short neck after a most exciting finish; *De Courcey* four lengths before *Rivoli*, who was as far before *Monday*. Time—3:05.

"THE BELMONT STAKES"—For three year olds, one mile and five furlongs; subscription $200, h. f., with $1,500 added. The second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes. A beautiful English race saddle by MERRY, the well-known maker of St. James-street, London, will be presented by one of the stewards to the owner of the horse placed second by the judges.

F. Morris' b. f. Ruthless—Gilpatrick	1
P. S. Forbes' ch. c. DeCourcey—Casey	2
John M. Clay's br. c. Rivoli—Swine	3
F. Morris' b. c. Monday—Stewart	4
R. W. Cameron's imp. b. c. Hampton Court	dr.
Leonard W. Jerome's b. f. Redwing	dr.
A. Belmont's imp. b. f. Maid of Honor	dr.
R. Underwood's c. g. Metairie	dr.
R. A. Alexander's bl. c. Virgil	dr.
Leonard W. Jerome's ch. c. Yorke	dr.
T. G. Moore's b. f. Fanny Cheatam	dr.

Time—3:05.

THIRD RACE—THE HOPEFUL STAKES.

followed. This was for two-year olds only; subscription $50, play or pay, with $700 added by the Jockey Club. The distance was five furlongs, and the number of entries ten. Mr. SANFORD had five entered, viz.: *Puck*, *Pretty One*, *Oberon*, *Mary Martin* and *La Henderson*; Mr. JEROME two, *St. Paul* and *Cycloid*; Mr. MORRIS one, *Cleopatra*; Major BACON a br. f. by *Revenue*, dam *Sea Breeze*, and Mr. BRADY b. c. *Stickney*. Only four started, *Puck* and *Pretty One* (both belonging to Mr. SANFORD, but trained in independent stables, *Puck* being under Mr. A. TAYLOR's charge and *Pretty One* under that of DAVID MCCOUN, who has commenced as a public trainer. *Cleopatra*, *Stickney* and *Sea-Breeze* filly, Mr. SANFORD's entry, was the favorite, selling in pools for $150; *Cleopatra* $100, and *Sea-Breeze* filly $62. *Puck* got half-a-dozen lengths the best of a wretched start, but before they had reached the half-mile pole *Cleopatra* bore Mr. MORRIS' colors to the front, was never headed, and won, after being whipped in coming up the homestretch, which she answered gallantly, by four lengths, *Puck* and *Pretty One* being close together, and BACON's filly fourth. Time, 1:09¾.

THIRD RACE—"Hopeful Stakes."—For 2-year olds. Distance 5 furlongs, Subscription $50 pp. with $700 added.

F. Morris' b. f. Cleopatra—Layton	1
M. H. Sandford's b. c. Puck.—Tribe	2
M. H. Sanford's ch. f. Pretty One—Stead	3
T. G. Bacon's br. f. by Revenue, dam Sea Breeze—Miller	4
Leonard W. Jerome's ch. c. St. Paul	dr.
Leonard W. Jerome's ch. f. Clycloid	dr.
M. H. Sandford's ch. c. Oberon	dr.
M. H. Sandford's b. f. Mary Martin	dr.
M. H. Sandford's b. f. La Henderson	dr.
Wm. Brady's b. c. Stickney	dr.

Time—1:09¾.

THE FOURTH RACE

was for a purse of $600 for all ages, mile heats. There were seven entries, all of which started, except Dr. WELDON's *Billy Connor*. The following is the list and the weights:

Mr. Morris' gr. c. No. 3, 3 years, 104 lbs.
Mr. Alexander's blk. c. Virgil, 3 years, 104 lbs.
Mr. Jerome's b. f. Redwing, 3 years, 104 lbs.
Col. McDaniel's b. c. Morrissey, 3 years, 104 lbs.
Mr. Sanford's b. f. Dot, 4 years, 105 lbs.
Mr. Watson's b. h. Capt. Moore, aged, 118 lbs.

There was very spirited betting on this race, every horse having its backers. In the pools *Virgil* sold for $500; *No.* 3 for $350; *Capt. Moore*, $150; *Dot*, $130; *Morrissey*, $100, and *Redwing*, $80.

FIRST HEAT.—The start was a miserable one, *Virgil* being a dozen lengths behind the rest when the drum tapped. *Morrissey*, *Dot*, *Captain Moore* and *No.* 3 were the first off, but before they had gone far, *Captain Moore* and *Redwing* singled themselves out, and, with *Morrissey* in close attendance, they ran to the three-quarter pole. A good race up the quarter stretch resulted in favor of *Morrissey*, who came with a rush half way from the distance, and won the heat by half a length from *Captain Moore*, *Dot* being third, *Virgil* fourth, and *No.* 3 last. Time, 1:48.

SECOND HEAT.—*Morrissey* was now the favorite, although *Virgil* ran him close in the pools. This time *Virgil* was first off, with *Morrissey* second, and the race throughout was confined to these two, *Virgil* winning cleverly by a length; *Redwing* was third, and *Dot* fourth. Time, 1:50¼.

THIRD HEAT—Betting $100 to $50 on *Virgil*, who made the running, and after a splendid race nearly all the way with *Morrissey*, the two horses being nearly head and head throughout, won by a length in 1:49, *No.* 3 being third and *Captain Moore* fourth.

FOURTH RACE.

Premium, $600 for all ages—Mile heats.

R. A. Alexander's blk. c. Virgil, 3 yrs.—Branch	4	1	1
D. McDaniel's b. c. Morrissey, 3 yrs—W. Henry	1	2	2
F. Morris' g. c. No. Three, 3 yrs—Layton	6	5	3
Leonard W. Jerome's b. f. Redwing, 3 yrs—Miller	5	3	5
M. H. Sanford's b. f. Dot, 4 yrs—Tribe	3	4	6
J. S. Watson's b. h. Captain Moore—McLaury	2	6	4

Time—1:48, 1:50¼, 1:49.

Stallion Trot on the Union Course, L. I.

Yesterday the second match for $1,000 a side, between Mr. TURNBULL's b. s. *Commodore Vanderbilt* and DAN MACE's br. s. *General McClellan*, mile heats, best three in five, to wagon. In their match, under similar conditions, the week previous, on the Fashion Course, *McClellan* had been the winner, after four heats had been trotted; *Vanderbilt* making a dead heat in the third heat. Yesterday, in consequence of his victory, he was the favorite, the betting being $200 to $40 on him. DAN PFIFFER drove *Vanderbilt*, and DAN MACE, *McClellan*.

FIRST HEAT.—After repeated scoring they got the word, *McClellan* breaking immediately afterward, and *Vanderbilt* going ahead led three lengths at the quarter pole in 0:37; the same at the half-mile pole in 1:16, (*McClellan* breaking repeatedly,) and won the heat by six lengths in 2:33.

SECOND HEAT.—The betting still $100 to $50 on *McClellan*, who broke at the turn, and *Vanderbilt* led him three lengths at the quarter pole, where the favorite broke up. At the half mile pole, passed in 1:16, *Vanderbilt* was four lengths ahead, and his opponent, making a double break on the homestretch, was beaten to the score by eight lengths in 2:31. *Vanderbilt* trotted beautifully in both heats, never making a single break.

THIRD HEAT.—*Vanderbilt* had a little the best of the send off, and *McClellan*, breaking, as usual at the turn, the former kept in front a clear length at the quarter in 38 seconds, and the same at the half in 1:16½, where he broke, and MACE's horse passed him, and kept a length in front until half way up the stretch, when he in turn left his feet, and *Vanderbilt*, resuming the lead, came home a winner of the heat and race by a length, in 2:33.

SUMMARY.

Union Course, L. I., June 19. Match $2,000, mile heats, 3 in 5, to wagon.

D. Pfiter named b. s. Com Vanderbilt	1	1	1
D. Mace named br. s. Gen. McClellan	2	2	2

Time, 2:33, 2:31, 2:33.

A Woman Cut in Pieces on the New-Jersey Railroad—A Man Arrested for her Murder.

MARY VOORHIES, a dissipated woman of bad character, was killed yesterday near Newark, by being run over by a train of cars. It is stated by the engineer and two or three other persons, that the deceased and a sailor named PETER WOLFSON, were sitting on the track adjoining the one on which the train was moving, and as the train approached the man got up and pulled the woman on to the other track, and in front of the locomotive. The entire train passed over the unfortunate woman, mangling her body in a most frightful manner. Her remains were taken to the Station-house, where an inquest will be held to-day. WOLFSON was arrested by the engineer and locked up. He, of course, denies having pushed her down, but says she tripped and fell, and when the persons saw him have hold of her, he was trying to pull her off, but being a robust, heavy woman, he had to abandon the attempt to save himself.

The deceased was of rather prepossessing appearance, but very indolent and dissipated, and her name has appeared frequently in the Police records, on charges of drunkenness and vagrancy. Two days ago she had been released from the County Jail, where she had been two months for vagrancy.

The German Schutzenfest—Tenth Annual Celebration—Second Day.

The second day of the Schützenfest, now being celebrated at Jones' Wood, was decidedly more enjoyable than its predecessor. When the sharpshooters reached the field, the weather was delightful, and a cool breeze, which rustled through the trees with a cheerful sound and sent many successive ripples across the river bordering on the Wood, tempered the heat of the sun. The competition commenced quite early, the wooden eagle being at the time comparatively uninjured by the numerous bullets which traversed the target without shattering it. The fire was kept up, with an intermission at midday, until 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon. At that hour the imperial bird of Austria was in a sorry condition. Despite its native toughness, which was considerably increased by the dampening it received from the heavy showers, one of its wings had fallen to the foot of the pole, and the sceptre, globe, crown and divers other national insignia, were lying pell-mell on the sward. As was stated in a previous issue of the TIMES, the work of destruction was begun on Tuesday by Mr. WILLIAM GERDES. Yesterday the task was prosecuted, in regular order, by eight of the competing schützen. These skillful marksmen were, by name, Messrs. FRANCIS H. ANGEL, G. W. SCHOLERMAN, Orderly-Sergeant KNEBEL, JULIUS FOSS, CHRISTIAN ROES, CHARLES RAHE, LEWIS LANDWEHRMAN and H. G. DEMPWOLF. The proceedings were suspended for the day, after the results above set forth had been obtained.

Toward afternoon, the more social features of the *fest* rose into prominence, and the cars coming from the city bore crowds of German families on their way to Jones' Wood, to participate in the open-air ball to take place during the evening. The rough roads skirting the grounds were lined with noisy mendicants and venders of cheap though imported cigars, and a few blind violinists unquestionable ability, even found their way inside the limits of the once private estate. The parpatetic proprietors of stereoscopes and the possessors of galvanic batteries, scattered through the Woods, were liberally patronized, and the retailers of temperance beverages and lager bier could not complain of a lack of custom. Later still, the broad dancing platform of woodwork, built between the mansion and the river, whose waters it overhangs, was crowded, and the rows of benches and tables on either side of it were occupied by numerous friends of the Schützen, anxious to make the first Summer night's gathering a pleasant reunion. Shortly after sunset a band, whose members tenanted an elevated kiosk in the centre of the platform, prefaced the programme of dancing, music with a grand march, and soon threescore couple were whirling hither and thither in the mazes of the German waltz. The guests did not disperse until many hours had been thus spent.

To-morrow the celebration of the *fest* will be continued but not concluded, it having been unanimously decided to extend its duration. The coronation of the King, the award of prizes and the grand final open-air festivities will, therefore, not take place until Friday.

Board of Education.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Education, was held yesterday afternoon, the President, JAMES F. MCLEAN, Esq., in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and declared approved.

A communication from the Managers of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, at Washington Heights, inviting the members of the Board to be present at the anniversary of that institution to be held on the 26th of this month, was accepted with thanks.

On motion it was ordered that $75,000 be reserved from the School Fund appropriation of 1867, for the payment of teachers of ward grammar schools.

The Committee on Sites and New Schools reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of $10,000 be and the same hereby is appropriated for the purpose of purchasing a lot of ground situated on the northerly side of Broome-street, immediately adjoining the site of Grammar-school No. 34, between Sheriff and Willets streets, in the Thirteenth Ward—provided the said lot is not less than 29 feet wide in front and 25 feet wide in rear, by 87 feet in depth—but no part of said money to be paid until the certificate of Counsel to the Corporation is on file in the Clerk's office, that the title to said lot is vested in the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York.

Adopted.

The Committee on By-laws presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That section 85 of the by-laws of the Board (Manual, page 114) be amended so as to read as follows, viz.: "Every pupil passing a thorough examination in the studies prescribed for the supplementary course shall be entitled to a full certificate of graduation; but all candidates for such graduation shall be at least 17 years of age, or shall have pursued the above studies for a period of not less than three years."

Resolved, That section 79 (page 110, Manual) shall be amended by adding the following words, viz.: "But no pupil shall be a candidate for such promotion who shall not have attained the age of 13 years."

The Board then adjourned to meet on Wednesday next.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

A SINGULAR CASE.

Just before the close of the court on Tuesday afternoon a young man giving the name of WILLIAM F. MAHEDY appeared before the presiding magistrate, and entered a complaint of grand larceny against SIMON JACKSON, clerk in the clothing-store of Mr. SELNER, of No. 310 Bowery. The complainant stated at that time that the accused had robbed him of $310 in United States Treasury-notes, which money he had received from his former employer, Mr. ANDREW JACKSON, of No. 310 State-street, Troy. The accused had already been arrested, and the magistrate held him for further examination, in consequence of the witnesses not being produced, and the complainant was sent to the House of Detention. Yesterday morning, after the watch returns had all been cleared, this case of larceny came up before the court. MEHADY made a formal affidavit against the prisoner, accusing him of having committed the larceny, and gave his own address as No. 611 Washington-street. He further alleged that he went to the store No. 310 Bowery and bargained for nearly $200 worth of clothing. While so engaged he took off his old coat, in the inside pocket of which was deposited a memorandum-book containing the money, and laid it on the counter. He remained there two hours without offering to pay for the clothing ordered, which had been packed up, causing much annoyance to the accused, who finally threatened to call an officer. MAHEDY then stated that he had been robbed of the money. Officer LACEY, of the Fourteenth Precinct, took both the accused and complainant to the Station-house, where MAHEDY gave his residence as No. 444 East Thirty-fourth-street. The complainant was closely cross-examined by counsel for the defence, when he admitted that there were other strangers in the store at the time, and also admitted the fact of his going to Mr. ELLIS' clothing-store, No. 457 Canal-street, ordering a large invoice of goods under the name of WM. SEYMOUR, and not paying for the same. When he made these purchases the money now alleged to have been stolen was in a bureau drawer in his room at No. 611 Washington-street, and he had a room-mate whose name he did not know, who had access to this drawer. Despite his former statement that the money alleged to have been stolen, had been received from his employer in Troy, MAHEDY stated in answer to counsel that he received $300 from his brother in Quebec, and immediately after said he received $400. It would take too much space to enumerate all the assertions made by MAHEDY, many of them being utterly absurd, such as paying ten cents postage on a letter from Troy, and having left the employ of Mr. JACKSON two months ago and coming to New-York on the 1st of May. He stated that the money received from his brother was all the money he had received and immediately after admitted the receipt of $205 from his old employers. He had at one time lived with a cooper in First-avenue, whose name was JOHN MURPHY; and had lived in Hudson City, in Thirty-fourth-street and at No. 408 Sixth-avenue, and afterward in Thirty-seventh-street, near Seventh-avenue. He said he was a coachman, and afterward would have it that he was a mason. Counsel succeeded in intrapping the complainant into making almost as many different statements as there were questions put to him, and the impression was created in court that he was either insane or a swindler himself. So well was the magistrate convinced that the charge was unfounded that he allowed the accused to go on his parole, but sent the complainant to the House of Detention, in order to allow further inquiry to be made in relation to the several statements made by this man of so many names and addresses. Other testimony was introduced, but it proved unimportant.

FORGED CHECK.

JOHN BROWN, aged 26 years, and residing at No. 26 East One hundred and first-street, entered the Fourth National Bank, yesterday afternoon and presented a check for $4,155, purporting to have been drawn by Messrs. C. S. SLOANE & Co., of No. 46 Broad-street, and made payable to the order of P. HAYDEN, which amount he desired the cashier to disburse. Mr. CONOVER discovered the check to be a forgery, and requested BROWN to wait a few moments. The latter, however, became alarmed and ran out of the bank pursued by Mr. CONOVER, who overtook the fugitive, and handed him over to Officer KERRINS of the First Precinct. The prisoner was arraigned before the magistrate soon after, when Mr. SLOANE testified that the signature appended to the check and purporting to be his, was a forgery, no such check having ever been issued by any member of the firm. He further testified that he had missed from his desk a blank check, (No. 13,603,) and the numbers on the forged check were the same. BROWN was remanded for further examination. He made no defence. A few hours before the prisoner appeared at the bank, another man had called and presented a check, signed "C. S. SLOANE & Co," for a large amount, but payment was declined until one of the firm had identified the bearer. Mr. SLOAN has recently lost a leaf from his check-book, and the checks are evidently in the hands of the thieves for the purpose of fraud.

JEFFERSON MARKET—LEDWITH, JUSTICE.

CASES.

Intoxication, 23; disorderly conduct, 5; assault and battery, 3; grand larceny, 1; disposed of as follows: Fined $10 to be committed in default, 18; required to give bail to answer or for good behavior, 4; discharged, 10.

DISAPPEARANCE OF JEWELRY.

ELLA ROOT, living at No. 66 West 36th-st., discovered on the 13th instant that she had lost a cameo breast pin, a set of onyx jewelry and other articles, all of them together to the value of $77, which were the property of herself and of ELLEN ARTHUR. She obtained no clue to the missing property until, as she alleges, she found a portion of it in the possession of MARY ANN TIERNY and thereupon had her arrested. MARY ANN TIERNY resided in the same house with the girls who had lost the jewelry and, before the Court, said she had found the cameo pin on the floor and picked it up and made no inquiry about it, and as for the other articles she knew nothing about them. She was however committed in default of $500 to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

CASES.

Intoxication 7, disorderly conduct 18, assault and battery 3, violating Health Law 2, keeping disorderly house 1, bastardy 1. They were disposed of by the following entries: Discharged, 9; required to give bail, 2; committed for examination, 7; warrants issued 11; fined $10 to be committed in default, 2. committed to House of Good Shepard, 1.

FALSE PRETENCES.

CHARLES SIMON, No. 177 Madison-street, alleges that on the 15th of April, LUDWIG TREAUBE came to him representing himself as solvent and doing a good business, on the strength of which representations SIMON sold him a bill of goods at sixty days, and afterward discovered that TREAUBE at the time was insolvent. The accused gave bail in $500 to answer.

KEEPING COATS.

SCYRAK BRUMMER, No. 62 Norfolk-street, made a complaint, setting forth that MARTIN FREY obtained from him, at the store of DESSAR & STERN, eight coats, valued at $56, for the purpose of making them up, and did not return them, and that when arrested, FREY acknowledged that he had sold the coats. The accused was committed.

OBSTRUCTING A STREET CAR.

JAMES COX, driver of a truck, was brought up charged with obstructing a street car in South-street, by driving on the track and persisting to do so for ten minutes, although frequently requested to turn out. COX was requested to give bail to answer, and not having it in Court, was committed.

THE VAN BUSKIRK CASE.

The case of Mme. MARY VAN BUSKIRK, whose arrest on the charge of abortion and child-murder was noticed in the TIMES of yesterday, came up yesterday afternoon at Essex Market Police Court on examination, Ex-Judge STEWART appearing as counsel for the prisoner. The girl DELIA HEOLTHAM, on whose affidavit the arrest was made, was upon the stand on cross-examination. The questions of counsel were directed to solving why the witness had made the complaint, rather than in attempting to make her contradict her previous statement, and consequently nothing new was developed as to the alleged events at the house of Mme. VAN BUSKIRK. Before the cross-examination was concluded, the examination was adjourned until this afternoon at 2 o'clock, the prisoner meantime remaining in the Station-house.

YORKVILLE COURT—CONNOLLY, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

On Sunday last Officer JOHN B. MCLAUGHLIN, Twenty-second Precinct, attempted to arrest one JACOB ELTZ, keeper of the Bradford House, in Broadway, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets, for a violation of the Excise Law, and it is alleged that in so doing the officer brutally and needlessly assaulted a young man in the apartment named HENRY AHRENS, who lives at the corner of Sixty-second street and Ninth-avenue. It is stated in the affidavit of AHRENS and others present that MCLAUGHLIN struck AHRENS over the head with his club, breaking the weapon and inflicting a severe wound upon AHRENS, and further, that the latter gave the officer no provocation whatever, having been in the act of entering the room when assaulted. The case is undergoing investigation before Justice CONNOLLY.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CITY MISSIONS.—On Sunday evening the New-York City Mission held their monthly meeting in the First Baptist Church, Broome-street, A. R. WETMORE, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair. Several of the missionaries related incidents of the personal labors and experiences in tenement-houses, mission stations, temperance meetings, &c. Mr. LEWIS E. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary, gave a general *résumé* of the work, and the statistical results of the month, and also for the first half of the year just concluded. The Superintendent of Missions, Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, described the practical operations of the City Mission, as the auxiliary of the Church, carrying the gospel to Jews and Gentiles, Roman Catholics and Protestants. In one mission station, 600 persons were present at the services during two months. In another, the number by count, during the last year, was 2,000. Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, the Pastor of the Church, said: We feel under great obligation to the City Mission for the admirable reports and documents they are circulating, for the information given concerning the condition of the City, and for the instruction and direction of the schools in their work. I am glad to have the City Missionary call on me as he does on others. I am glad that he does not pass any by. There is, even among those apparently most degraded, a heart to be reached by kindness. I have seen, in my own pastoral visits among the lowly, instances affording most striking evidence of the value of personal effort, that takes hold of the individual. I can conceive of nothing more important than this great work of City evangelization, and I want you to count me and my people into it. Among the figures showing the work accomplished for the month we find: 45 missionaries, 13 mission stations, 30 rooms open in tenement-houses, hospitals, asylums, homes and prisons, 475 meetings, 12,358 missionary visits, 1,268 persons persuaded to attend churches and missions, 191 temperance pledges, and 78,642 tracts distributed.

THE TRIPLE INFANTICIDE CASE EXPLODED.—In the TIMES of yesterday a paragraph was published, stating that the dead bodies of three infants, two males and one female, had been found in an ash-barrel in Laurens-street. Coroner WILDEY held an investigation yesterday at the Eighth Ward Station-house. JULE MAGOISY, of No. 119 Laurens-street, testified to having found the bodies in his ash-barrel at 10 o'clock on Tuesday night, and he had opened the bundle in presence of his neighbors, who corroborated his statement. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Jr., made a *post mortem* examination of the remains, and gave it as his opinion that the infants had been stillborn. From the appearance of the internal organs and the strong smell of alcohol he believed they were specimens, and had been so preserved for some time. No clue has been obtained to the person who deposited the remains where found.

THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—The Commencement Exercises of the University of the City of New-York take place this morning, at 10 o'clock, at Niblo's Garden. The Alumni Association meet, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Council Room, University Building, Washington-square, where a collation will be served, and the usual stories of college life rehearsed. The Annual Exhibition of the University Grammar-school was held in the chapel of the University yesterday, commencing at 10:30 A. M. The exercises consisted of declamations by the scholars, interspersed with musical selections, deliciously rendered by Grafulla's Band. The closing address was pronounced by J. F. ADAMS, after which followed the distribution of prizes, by the Chancellor of the University, Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D. The school reopens on Monday, Sept. 9.

THE LEAKE AND WATTS ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The annual examination of the pupils of the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum took place on Tuesday last. Quite a large attendance was present in spite of the rain. After prayer by Rev. MORGAN DIX, the pupils were examined in chatechism, mental arithmetic, geography, &c. The mental arithmetic class, under Miss RICHMOND, and the geography class, under Miss GUEST, showed remarkable proficiency. The Asylum now numbers 200 children, but could accommodate more if its funds were increased. The inmates are under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. GUEST, and appear to be well cared for.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—At noon yesterday, three members only of the Board of Audit were present in room No. 19, City Hall, where the meetings of the Board are to be held. Judge BONNEY took the chair and stated to the gentlemen present, who were interested in claims against the City and County, that Attorney-Gen. MARTINDALE and Mr. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW were unable to reach the City in time for the meeting, on account of the interruption of travel caused by the heavy rains. He therefore adjourned the Board till 12 o'clock to-day.

DEATH OF REV. DR. MILLS.—Rev. THORNTON A. MILLS, D. D., Secretary of Education for the Ministry in the Presbyterian Church, fell dead in the ferry-house at Hoboken yesterday afternoon, on his way to his home in Dover, N. J. Dr. MILLS was widely known in his denomination and thoroughly identified with all its great interests. He was a son of Judge MILLS, of Kentucky; was at one time connected with the Press in Cincinnati, and was called to his present position about ten years ago from the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis, Ind.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man was found yesterday in the water, near the foot of Dey-street, North River, by Officer LOGAN of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, having been in the water several months. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, when a verdict of drowning was rendered. The Coroner ordered the body to be taken to the Morgue for identification.

COLLISION ON THE EAST RIVER.—Yesterday afternoon the schooner *Reaper*, loaded with moulding clay, while passing down the East River opposite Forty-fifth-street was run into by the schooner *Pacilion* and was sunk in less than ten minutes. Nobody was hurt and no lives were lost. The *Reaper* is now lying in forty-five feet of water, only her topmasts being visible.

EXPLOSION IN A DRUG-STORE.—At a late hour on Tuesday night a quantity of chemicals exploded in the drug-store of DAVID L. HAWKINS, at No. 656 Greenwich-street. The fixtures were set on fire, but the flames were soon extinguished. Damage $2,000; covered by an insurance of $2,500 in the St. Nicholas. Mr. HAWKINS was slightly injured.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION OPENED WITH TREMONT.—Mr. JAMES CROWLEY, Superintendent of the Police Telegraph, succeeded yesterday in opening telegraphic communication with Tremont, Westchester County, from the Central office in Mulberry-street. The line will be extended to Yonkers in a few days.

A TRUCKMAN INJURED.—AARON B. CARTER, of No. 74 Barrow-street, while driving a truck last evening, in West-street, near North Moore-street, in attempting to turn out of a railroad track, fell from his vehicle and was run over. He sustained a fracture of a leg, and was taken to the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police Station.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH STEAMER THEMIS.—The firing in the harbor to-day was from the French steam-frigate *Themis*, just arrived from Martinique, saluting the French ship *Jean Bart*, the United States ship *Franklin*, and the Fort on Governor's Island.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Frank P. Blair, U. S. A.; Gen. J. Zulich, U. S. A.; Gen. A. Carr, U. S. A.; Wm. H. Rutherford, Chief-Engineer U. S. N., and family; Col. Geo. Bullock, Philadelphia; W. E. Spaulding, of Washington, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

JUAENILE STABBING AFFRAY.—HUGH RIELLY and WM. H. SMITH, both 13 years of age, quarreled yesterday, when RIELLY stabbed his opponent in the back, inflicting a slight wound. The boy was not arrested.

ANOTHER INFANTICIDE CASE.—Early yesterday morning the body of a male infant was found under the stoop of No. 164 West Thirty-sixth-street. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, but could not trace the perpetrators of the cruel murder.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE.—The twelfth annual Commencement of the Institute will take place this evening at 8 o'clock at No. 48 East Twenty-fourth-street.

NEW-JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENTS IN RAHWAY.—There is quite an animated contest in Rahway over the question of opening several projected public parks. Having established a system of sewerage and constructed a main sewer for the drainage of the lower part of the city, and having paved several of their principal thoroughfares with Belgian pavement, the friends of local improvements desire the opening of public parks on about fifty acres of land laid out for that purpose. At the last meeting of the Common Council, on Tuesday evening, a remonstrance was presented, numerously signed by the oldest inhabitants, protesting against the purchase of land for parks as an unnecessary expenditure. The antideluvians of Rahway have persistently, but unsuccessfully, opposed all improvements, from the time of the great mill-dam war to the present day. As the improvement party have a majority in the Common Council, the people of Rahway will probably soon be able to invite their city friends to promenade along the banks of "Riverside," or take a drive through the groves of "Forest Park."

THE CASE OF MR. SLINGERLAND.—In this case, reported in the TIMES a few day ago, we are informed by Mr. SLINGERLAND that some misstatements were made. Mr. SLINGERLAND did not pawn his gloves or spurs. He was arrested at his own request, and detained only until the owner of the horse could be sent for and prove Mr. SLINGERLAND's innocence.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, June 19.

There was but little business done on 'Change to-day. The President, A. H. FAILING, announced the death of PHILO STEVENS, one of the oldest members of the Board, and after the adoption of appropriate resolutions, the Board adjourned.

FLOUR is steady; sales 800 bbls. at $12 for No. 1 Spring, $13 for Red Winter, $14 for White, and $15 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR quiet at $8 25. WHEAT dull and lower; sales 1,000 bushels very choice Canada Spring at $2 50; No. 2 Milwaukee Club held at $2 15@$2 20. CORN quiet; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 at $1, and $1,500 do at 97c. BARLEY scarce and nominal. RYE in demand; sales 9,000 bushels Canadian on private terms. PEAS nominal. CORN MEAL $2 75 ⅌ 100 lbs., bolted. MILL-FEED steady, with but little offering; Shorts, $32; Shipstuffs, $38, and Middlings, $42 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS dull; Corn, 7c. to New-York; Lumber, $6 50 to the Hudson; $4 25 to Newburg. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c; to Albany and Schenectady, 50c.; and to New-York by rail and river, 60c. CANAL EXPORTS—186 bbls. Flour, 8,200 bushels Corn, 1,145,181 feet Lumber. LAKE IMPORTS—15,175 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 1,751,621 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, June 19.

FLOUR is dull and unchanged. WHEAT is firm; sales 5,000 bushels at $2 50 for No. 2, and $2 60 for No. 1 Winter. CORN is dull and nominal; 75c. was asked for No. 1. OATS are firmer at 67c. for No. 1. RYE is firmer at $2 35 for No. 1. COTTON is dull; Middling, 24c.@24½c. WHISKY is unchanged. MESS PORK is dull at $21. BULK MEATS are unchanged; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Sides, 9¾c.; BACON is in moderate demand at 9c. for Shoulders, 11c. for Sides, and 11¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; Clear Sides are in Southern demand at 12½c. HAMS are in demand at 13c.@13½c. for common, and 15c.@16c. for sugar-cured. LARD is dull; City was offered at 12c. SUGAR is firm and higher; Cuba, 12c.@13c.; hard refined, 16¾c.@17c. COFFEE is firm at 25c.@28c. for fair to prime. BUTTER is unchanged at 14c.@16c. EGGS, 15c.@16c. Gold, 137. Money is easy. Exchange is dull and unchanged.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 19.

The market generally is perfectly dead; there is no disposition to operate, and it is difficult to indicate the market value, especially in Flour and Wheat. FLOUR is neglected; No. 1 Spring is nominal at $11. WHEAT—Small sales of No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2. CORN—The market is very dull; sound is scarce; about 15,000 bushels Choice Western sold at 93c.; holders refused 9 c.@91c. for No. 2 Western. OATS were generally held above the views of buyers; holders were asking 75c. for No. 2 Western, and 80c. for Wisconsin. RYE is entirely nominal. MESS PORK is dull at $22 for heavy and $21 for light. LARD is unchanged. HIGHWINES are nominal. FREIGHTS—11½c. on Corn. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 87,000 bushels; Oats, 39,000 bushels; Flour, 4,270 bbls. SHIPMENTS—52,000 bushels of Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 8,500 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 19.

TOBACCO is steady at $1 25@$4 50 for Lugs; $4 75@$6 for Common Leaf; $6 50 for Dark Fillers; $8@$15 for Medium Bright Fillers; $9@$12 50 for Black Wrappers; $15@$35 for Good and Fine Bright Leaf, and $50@$75 for Fancy do. COTTON is nominal at 24c. for Middling. FLOUR is quiet and unchanged; Fall Superfine, $7@$8 50; Extra, $9@$9 50; Double Extra, $10@$12 50; Choice, $13@$14; Fancy, $14 50@$15 50. WHEAT is dull at $2 70@$2 85 for Prime and Choice Fall. CORN is declining and prices are unsettled; sales at 75c.@92c. OATS are declining; sales at 65c.@67c. RYE is steady at $1@$1 05. MESS PORK, $21 50@$21 75. BACON is steady at 11¼c. for Rib Sides; 11¾c. for Clear do., and 12½c. for Clear Sides. WHISKY, free, $2@$2 05.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 19.

COTTON is stiffer at 24½c.; sales 1,100 bales; receipts, 912 bales; exports, 864 bales. SUGAR—Louisiana Seconds, 11c.; Prime, 13¾c.@14c.; Cuba, Nos. 10 and 12 at 14¼c.@14½c. MOLASSES—Cuba was held at 47½c.@50c. FLOUR is a little steadier, but too irregular for accurate quotations. CORN is dull; Yellow and Mixed, 80c @85c.; White, 95c.@$1. OATS are drooping; sales at 75c. PORK is dull and nominally at $23@$23 25. LARD, in tierces, 12⅝c.; in kegs, 13¾c. BACON—Shoulders are retailing at 10¼c.; Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. Gold 137¾@138. Sterling Exchange 48¼@52¼. Sight Exchange on New-York ½@⅝ ⅌ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 19.

COTTON quiet; Middling Uplands, 26c.@26½c. COFFEE dull and unchanged; stock of Rio, 44,000 bags. FLOUR dull and drooping; only a retail demand. WHEAT—Sales of fair to prime Pennsylvania Red at $2 15@$2 35. CORN more steady; White, $1 07@$1 08; Yellow, $1 08@$1 10, and Mixed Western, $1. OATS, 72c.@75c. RYE, $1 50. SUGAR quiet and unchanged; fair to good refining, 11c.@11¼c.; receipts during the past week 4,000 hogsheads. PROVISIONS—Stock light; prices maintained, though the market is inactive for both Bulk Meats and Bacon. LARD and MESS PORK dull and heavy. WHISKY, in bond, 30c.@35c.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, June 19.

WHEAT is very dull; early sales of No. 2 Spring at $2 70, closing with no buyers at $2 60. CORN opened at an advance of 1c., and closed at 85½c.@86c. for No. 1. OATS opened firm at an advance of 3c., but weakened and closed dull at 62c.@62½c. RYE opened dull at a decline of 2c.@4c., closing at $1 03@$1 05. BARLEY—Nothing doing. PROVISIONS are dull and nominal. CATTLE are dull at $7 75@$8 75 for good to choice smooth, SHEEP are dull. RECEIPTS—2,400 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 6,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 2,800 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, June 19.

TOBACCO is active; sales, 338 hhds.; lugs, $2 75@$5; common to medium leaf, $6@$15; selections $18@$21; cutting leaf, $22@$23 50; manufacturing do., $22 50. Superfine FLOUR is dull at $8 50@$9 50. WHEAT, $2 10@$2 25. CORN, delivered, 87½c. OATS, in bulk, 70c.@72c. MESS PORK, $21 50. BACON—Shoulders, 9c., packed.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Sugar Cured HAMS, 15½c. LARD, kettle rendered, 12¼c.@12½c. RAW WHISKY, $2 18@$2 20. COTTON, 23c.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, June 19.

FLOUR is dull; City Double Extras, $10@$11 50; Country do., $9@$9 50; Extras, $8 50@$9. WHEAT is quiet at $1 98@$2 for No. 1, $1 85@$1 86 for No. 2, $1 50 for No. 3, and $1 20 for Rejected. OATS are firm at $1 62 for No. 2. CORN is firm at 80c.@82c. for No. 1. RECEIPTS—1,400 bbls. Flour, 1,700 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,200 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Oats, 17,000 bushels Corn.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, June 19.

FLOUR is dull. WHEAT is more active, but unchanged. CORN has declined 2c. OATS are firm at an advance of 1c.; sales at 65c. for No. 1. GRAIN IN STORE—23,000 bushels of Wheat; 464,000 bushels of Corn.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, June 19.

COTTON is steady and in fair demand; sales 310 bales; receipts, 46 bales. The stock offering is very light.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, June 19.

COTTON is quiet; sales 83 bales; strict Middling, 24½c.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, June 19.

The COTTON market closed firm; sales 650 bales; receipts, 82 bales; Middling, 24c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, June 19.

COTTON is dull at 23c.@24c. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 52c. RESIN is quiet at $2 75@$5.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, June 19.

COTTON is quiet but unchanged; Middlings, 25c.@26c. Receipts, 124 bales. Sales, 52 bales.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, June 19.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middlings, 24½c.@25c.; receipts, 116 bales; exports, 300 bales.

[Advertisement.]

THE LAY OF A KNOCK'S HAT.—Upon the bridge he turned to take a last fond look of the gutter, where his old hat he just forsook—beside the mammoth signboard that told about "Black Crook." His face was full of anguish, and his system full of shocks, when suddenly he turned again and saw the sign of KNOX—of KNOX, the natty Hatter, of No. 212 Broadway—when we saw at once his countenance again was getting gay. So, jumping from the Loew bridge as nimble as a cat, in less than 15 minutes he wore a new KNOX HAT.

[Advertisement.]

HALF PRICE.—Good, comfortable and stylish articles of feet-covering very slightly soiled, are selling at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, at a reduction of fifty per cent. from the original prices. These are just suited for country wear. Call and see them.

[Advertisement.]

E. Holmes, Esq., No. 201 Broadway:

DEAR SIR: Your Burglar Alarm Telegraph saved my house from being robbed, an attempt having been made on the laundry window, of which the bell promptly notified me. It is invaluable.

Yours, &c., J. H. DRAPER.

[Advertisement.]

"I WOULD GIVE FIFTY CENTS PER POUND. Rather than not have it," said an enthusiastic consumer of Dobbins' Electric Soap.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway. New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JUNE 19—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Cheesman and child, Miss E. Smith, Miss A. A. Reid, Mrs. R. P. Hosie and child, James McAllister, Wm. McAllister, F. J. Seymour, Robert Knight, wife and child, Brooklyn; John Graham and wife, New-York; Wm. Findley and boy, L. Royaliner and wife, Mr. Kingham, J. J. Taylor, S. M. Knox, Pricetown, Ill.; H. Beckett, Brooklyn; Carter O'Neill, Robert Caine, John Bateman, H. H. Williams, James McGrath, Chicago; H. E. Buckhorn, Toronto, C. W.; Paul Greenwood, Geo. Stewart, S. A. Cohner and 2 Miss Conners, Chas. Moore, Miss Jane Knight, Mrs. R. Davis, Providence; James Wilson, Philadelphia; Dr. Edward Kimber, R. Foster, Mrs. Jane E. Gillaein, Nashville; Miss R. Hanna, Richard Cody, Edward Lowerson, John Cody, Rev. Robert Matlock and wife, Philadelphia; Miss R. J. Carr, Miss Annie S. Conklin, Brooklyn; George B. Turrell and wife, Mrs. Mahan and child, Mrs. Walsh and 2 children, Andrew Spence, Cincinnati; Salvador Suravia, James Cooper, wife and child, Detroit; Fred Frickhinger and wife, Mrs. Richmond and child, New-York; Mr. Muhlman, Philadelphia; Charles Stewart, U. S. Consul to Copenhagen; N. J. Marden, Boston; Arthur Mollett, England; Mrs. Heines, Miss Hayward, Boston; A. T. Baxter and wife, J. T. Hadley, New-York; D. S. Hasson and wife, Fred Schaltner, wife and daughter, W. S. Clark, Baltimore; W. T. Winter, Fred W. Baxter, wife and maid servant.

JUNE 19—*In steamship Malta, for Liverpool*—Miss Maria Randall, Mrs. E. Cochrane, New-York; Dr. S. G. Richardson, New-Orleans; J. Ross, F. Timoso, J. F. Echeverria, Costa Rica; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Frasse, Jersey City; Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Crain, 2 children, infant and servants, Mrs. E. C. Crocker, New-York; Thos. Rogers, New-Orleans; A. Randall, Fred Wyatt, New-York; C. Stewart, U. S. Navy; Miss Millett, England; H. H. Leigh, Mr. Cortez, Peru, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—Miss H. Matthews, Margaret Riding, L. Vandeworst, C. Burdon and servant, F. Fales and daughter, Catharine Ryan, E. Hussmann, J. J. Harrison, lady and child, Antonio Alcala and wife, Joaquin Mora, wife, 2 children and servant, Francisco Quasada and wife, Charles Fowler, wife and servant, Luis Rigueline, wife and servant, E. J. Cavin, wife and child, J. Calvo, J. A. Mora, J. Asencio, M. Ayala, Pedro Corp, J. Imsner, Victor Normand, E. Casanova, S. Carnarho, F. McLoughlin, Bernabe Varona, M. Roig, J. Casanego and servant, P. Escobal, Emile Robert, H. Fisher, F. Beramendi, B. C. Crownshield, John Johnson, O. K. Butler, J. Corbella, P. Molinet, R. Diaz, F. Chasbrand, J. M. Ceballos, J. Aginbra, F. Lecont, J. W. Barnes.

JUNE 19—*In steamship The Queen, from Liverpool*—Mr. Post, Mr. Dwerryhouse, R. Robson, F. H. Dunond, Mrs. Walker, nurse, infant and servant, Misses Grace, Alice and Anne Walker, Mrs. Wilson, Masters Wm. and John Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, nurse, infant and child, Herman Hanke, Mr. Greenough, Alex. Perry, and 518 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 29 | Sun sets..... 7 34 | Moon rises... 9 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 34 | Gov. Island.10 23 | Hell Gate....11 45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 19.

Cleared.

Steamships Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Fah-Kee, Liesgang, St. Jago and Neuvitas, Waydell & Co.; Bremen, (Brem.,) Neynaber, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Equator, Jackaway, Boston, Benner, Brown & Pinckney.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia.

Barks Raio, (Braz.,) Silvo, Para, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Julie Tatham, (Br.,) Cundey, Queenstown for orders, G. F. Bulley; A. Kobbe, Carver, Philadelphia, J. E. Ward & Co.; H. D. Stover, Pierce, Marseilles, J. Henry.

Brigs S. Strout, Strout, Brunswick, Ga., Brett, Son & Co.; D. Trowbridge, McCarty, Demerara, D. Trowbridge; Century, (Br.,) Monegann, Pernambuco, &c., J. C. McArthur; M. A. Benson, (Br.,) Smith, Bridgeport, C. B., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Leonard Meyers, Hicks, Apalachicola and Key West, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Star of the Sea, (Br.,) Burke, Dorchester, P. I. Nevius & Son; Hermes, (Br.,) Bluckert, Laguyra, &c., Dallett & Bliss.

Schooners G. J. Miller, (Br.,) Higgs, St. Vincent's, Middleton & Co.; M. E. Taber, Arnold, Richmond, Va., S. L. Merchant & Co.; America, (Br.,) Nicholson, Yarmouth, N. S., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Dandy, Higgs, Harbor Island, James Douglass; Fanny & Mary, Buckman, Jacksonville, Snow & Richardson; Jenny Lind, Spencer, Branford, Rackett & Taylor.

Sloop Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

French steam frigate Themis, Ribourt, Martinique 11 ds. She has a crew of 480 men, and mounts 32 guns.

Steamship The Queen, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool June 5, and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. I. Hurst. Had strong westerly winds the entire passage. June 7, lat. 51 16, lon. 12 34, passed a steamer, bd. E., supposed the Delaware. 15th, lat. 42 50, lon. 52 10, saw ship Guiding Star, of Portsmouth. 16th, lat. 42 10, lon. 57 48, saw a ship showing No. 6,851, first pendant. 17th, lat. 41 30, lon. 62 40, saw bark Report,

Steamship Eagle, Greene, Havana June 15, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Sappho, Lingo, Wilmington, N. C., 60 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland.

Ship Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool 31 ds., with mdse. and 50 passengers to Williams & Guion. June 16, saw steamship Allemannia, hence, 35 miles east of Nantucket Lightship. June 14, saw, bound E., an Inman steamer, lat. 40 30, lon. 60. June 9, lat. 41 45, lon. 55, passed a black spar-buoy, marked with figure 3 in white.

Bark Gen. Havelock, (of London,) Cawse, Foo Chow Feb. 27, with teas to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed the Cape April 25, St. Helena May 14, and the equator May 26, in lon. 30. April 26, off the Cape, spoke ship Rathfern, from —— for Cork.

Bark Island Queen, (of P. E. Island,) Miller, Newport, Eng., 47 ds., with railroad iron to order. Has had strong westerly winds most of the passage. June 10, lat. 41, lon. 69, spoke bark Prince Albert, of Hull, from Shields for New-Haven, with starboard quarter stove, having been in collision with an unknown ship on the Banks.

Bark Lycurgus, (Ital.,) Castagliola, Palermo 77 ds., with fruit, &c., to order.

Bark Schlosser, (Oldg.,) Muller, Bremen 44 ds., with mdse. and 319 passengers to Janssen, Schmidt & Ruperti.

Bark Primo, (Ital.,) Debarbieri, Cardiff 51 ds., with coal to J. L. Phipps & Co.

Brig Frances Lewey, Lewey, Port Talbot, Wales, 35 ds., with iron to C. H. Mallory & Co. Had heavy westerly winds to the Grand Banks, since then light westerly winds and calms. June 17, off George's Banks, took a pilot from the Charlotte Webb, No. 5.

Brig Mary Grace, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., 4 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Ida, (of St. John, N. B.,) Betts, Arroyo, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Forest, Strout, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. L. A. Bayles, Bayles, St. Mark's 17 ds., with cotton to E. D. Hurlbut & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. Jamestown for Boston; saw her again 10th, 12 miles north of Key West.

Schr. Carrie Wells, Lawson, Grand Cayman 13 ds., with rubber, &c., to G. Wessels. Left no vessels.

Schr. Galvanic, Ingraham, Eleuthera 5 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas.

Schr. Harvest Queen, (Br.,) McBride, Cornwallis, N. S., 10 ds., with produce to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Village Belle, (Br.,) Doyle, Cow Bay, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to Steel & Gamble.

Schr. L. P. Pharo, Collins, Richmond.

Schr. Saratoga, ——, Rondout, for Beverly.

Schr. T. Bodine, Bunce, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. American Chief, Pressey, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Willie Lee, Nash, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Ocean Star, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime.

WIND—At sunset, S. W., light.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Washington, Malta, Fah-Kee, Albemarle and Saratoga.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 19—Arr. brig Adonia, from Surinam; schr. Charles C. Dame, from Jacmel.

Also arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; bark Emma Muir, from Turks Island.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 19.—Arr. steamship Saragossa, from New-York. Sld. steamship Sea Gull for Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 19.—Arr. steamship San Jacinto, from New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Celeste Clark—bark, of Boston, from Newport, Wales, for New-York, 8 ds. out, May 21, lat. 45 33, lon. 23 30.

St. Cloud—bark, strg. E., June 15, lat. 41 34, lon. 65 54.

Foreign Ports.

At Arroyo, P. R., June 5, schr. Britannia, for Baltimore next day.

At Port Talbot, Wales, May 15, bark Helena, loading, for New York in a few days.

KELLEY'S GIFT CONCERTS.

THE DAY FIXED JULY 13.

The last chance is now offered to secure tickets to which may be given the magnificent FIRST GIFT of $30,000 in cash, or any of the following:

SECOND GIFT, in Greenbacks	$10,000
THIRD GIFT, in Greenbacks	5,000
FOURTH GIFT, in Greenbacks	4,000
FIFTH GIFT, in Greenbacks	3,000
SIXTH GIFT, in Greenbacks	2,000
TWENTY following Gifts, $1,000 each	20,000
TWENTY next Gifts $500 each	10,000
TWENTY next Gifts, $100 each	2,000
EIGHT HUNDRED Gifts, $10 each	8,000
TEN Gifts, city lots in Chicago, $500 each	5,000
FORTY Gifts, Pianos, $500 each	20,000
TWENTY Gifts, Melodeons, $150 each	3,000
EIGHT HUNDRED Watches, valued at	71,000

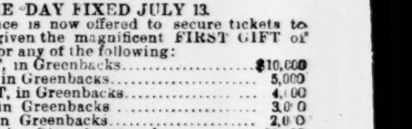
Together with $201,000 in other gifts.

A GIFT WITH EVERY TICKET.

A. A. Kelley & Co.'s Grand North American Gift Concert will positively take place SATURDAY, July 13, 1867, at Cooper Institute, New-York City. All who desire tickets should apply at once. Tickets $1 each; 5 for $4 50; 10 for $9; 20 for $17 50. A list of gifts will be published in Kelley's *Weekly*, and sent to all ticket holders. Tickets sold for concert to take place at Wabash-av. Rink, Chicago, Ill., are good for this concert at Cooper Institute, New-York City.

Address A. A. KELLEY & CO.,
No. 691 Broadway, New-York.

SPENCER'S EYE-GLASSES,



With Patent Springs, which set on the nose without pressure, and will not drop off. For sale by BENJ. PIKE & SON, No. 518 Broadway, and T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 155 Fulton-st. Trade supplied by J. E. SPENCER & CO., No. 16 Maiden-lane.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 196, June 19, 1867.
54, 23, 40, 17, 22, 31, 73, 12, 14, 68, 10, 36, 53.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 197, June 19, 1867.
54, 6, 19, 10, 24, 37, 14, 18, 29, 71, 9, 7.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 206, June 19, 1867.
73, 17, 75, 25, 35, 32, 38, 62, 18, 77, 59, 63, 58.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 207, June 19, 1867.
20, 51, 27, 65, 6, 15, 49, 11, 75, 77, 37, 67.

W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.
McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., N. Y. City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 389, June 19, 1867.
74, 58, 41, 19, 20, 30, 57, 61, 59, 6, 31, 12, 54.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 390, June 19, 1867.
70, 77, 40, 8, 14, 33, 68, 37, 43, 1, 61, 21, 7, 51.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 313, June 19, 1867.
17, 55, 8, 62, 74, 71, 16, 29, 32, 38, 47, 56, 14.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 314, June 19, 1867.
41, 78, 22, 18, 70, 35, 42, 67, 17, 20, 75, 9, 57, 24.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.
JOSEPH BATES,
No. 78 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR,"
CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for blasting and removing two rocks, lying in the Narrows, between the Great Brewster Spit Lighthouse and George's Island, Boston Harbor, and called respectively "Tower Rock" and "Corwin Rock."

Contractors will be required to furnish all boats, machinery, &c., and to perform all labor necessary to the prosecution of the work.

The amount of rock to be removed, in the aggregate, to reduce the rocks to a depth of 23 feet at mean low water, is about 8,000 cubic feet. The Government reserves the right to reject exorbitant bids, and no bid will be considered unless the party offering it shall give satisfactory evidence that he is trustworthy, and has the necessary skill and experience to perform the work.

Payments will be made from time to time on the amount of cubic feet removed, to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge, at the rate of 50 per cent. of the contract price.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Removing Rocks in the Narrows in Boston Harbor," and must state the aggregate sum for the removal of the two rocks, and be addressed to Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at the United States Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston, Mass.

J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR," CITY HALL,
BOSTON, June 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for dredging to the depth of twenty-three feet at mean low water, by widening and deepening the channel across the "Upper Middle Bar" in Boston Harbor to an aggregate of 4,000 cubic yards; said dredging is to be conducted in accordance with the plans and general instructions of the Engineer in charge, who will also designate such locality for the deposition of the dredged material as may be approved by the Harbor Commissioners.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all exorbitant or defective bids. Each bidder must be prepared to give bonds in the sum of twenty five per cent. on the amounts of contracts for the faithful performance of the work.

Proposals must be indorsed: "Proposals for Dredging Channel across the Upper Middle Bar Boston Harbor," and addressed to Brevet Major-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A., and state the price per cubic yard for dredging and removing the material and depositing it in the locality assigned.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same at the U. S. Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston.

J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR,
CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for dredging to the depth of 23 feet, at mean low water, the Southwest Point of Lovell's Island, in Boston Harbor, to an aggregate amount of 130,000 cubic yards, under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge; also the west end of the "Great Brewster Spit," west of the Lighthouse, to an aggregate amount of 15,000 cubic yards, and to the above-mentioned depth and conditions.

The material is gravel and shingle, and has to be deposited on Lovell's Island, upon a locality for this purpose to be assigned by the Engineer in charge; or may be removed by vessels, but cannot be dumped without a written permit from the Engineer in charge and the Harbor Commissioners, approving or assigning a locality where the material may be deposited without injury to the Harbor.

Contractors will be required to furnish all machinery, scows, cars, &c., and build a wharf, if required, for landing the dredged material, and perform all labor necessary in the prosecution of the work.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all exorbitant and defective bids.

Each bidder must be prepared to give bonds in the amount of 25 per cent. of the amount of contract for the faithful performance of the same.

Payments will be made monthly at the rate of 90 per cent. of the contract price, on the number of cubic yards dredged and removed to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Dredging in the Narrows, Boston Harbor," and must state the price per cubic yard for dredging and depositing the material, and be addressed to Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same at the United States Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston.

J. G. FOSTER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.